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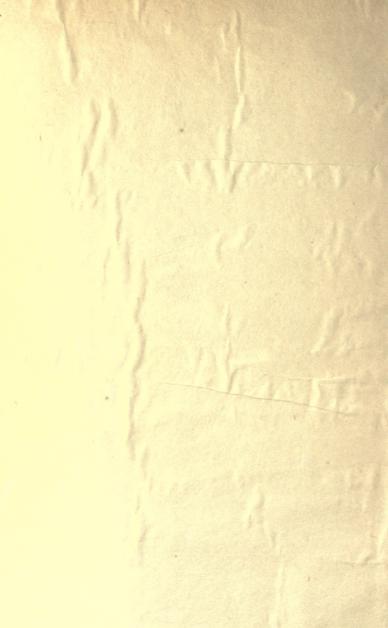
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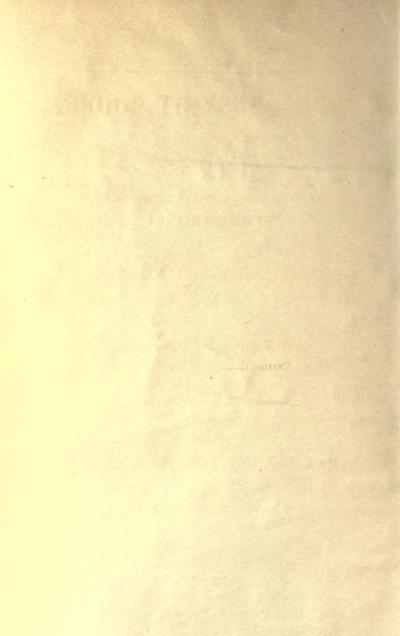
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The New Sanskrit Reader Series.

SECOND SANSKRIT COURSE,

REVISED AND RE-ARRANGED.

PART II.

INTENDED FOR ANGLO-VERNACULAR
STANDARD VI.

BY

MAHADEV SHIVRAM GOLE, M. A, Late Principal, Fergusson College, Poona.

Fourth Edition.

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PART II.

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

This book is the third of the revised Series of Sanskrit Readers which have been prepared for the upper four standards of High Schools and Middle Schools. As announced in the Preface to the Second Sanskrit Course Part I, this part is specially intended for the students of Anglo-vernacular Standard VI, and treats of the Perfect, the two Futures, the Conditional. Causals, Numerals and Compounds. The treatment of these subjects in the book is as complete as possible. and sufficient for Matriculation students. The lengthy exercises have been shortened and adapted for the requirements of the Standard. Explanatory Notes are given at the end of each lesson. There are six lessons on Compounds of which the last two, viz., 6th and 7th, treat of harder Compounds and may be taught in Standard VII. The last three lessons, originally given in the Third Sanskrit Course and now transferred to this, have one Vocabulary at the end of the book. It will thus satisfy the long felt want of a suitable Sanskrit text-book for the Sixth Standard.

The work of revising and re-arranging the lessons was entrusted to Mr. K. G. Oka, to whom my thanks are due for the great assistance I have received from him in bringing out this Series of Sauskrit Readers.

Poona, 28th June 1904.

M. S. GOLE.

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INTRODUCTION.

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RULES OF INTERNAL SANDHI.

We reproduce some of the rules of Internal Saudhi which have a special bearing in this part, together with a few Special Saudhi Rules.

S. Rule 15. Before initial vowels, semi-vowels and nasals of terminations and suffixes, final consonants of nominal and verbal bases remain unchanged. E. g.

त्रेप्+महे = त्रेप्महे ।

मुमुह्+ व or इव = मुमुह्व or मुमुहिव ।

प्र-सिच् + य=प्रसिच्य ।

तेजस् + विन् = तेजस्विन् । ककुद् + मत्=ककुचन् ।

अर्चिष् + मन्=अर्चिष्मत् । विद्+वस् = विद्वस् ।

Exceptions:-

- (a) Before the suffixes नय and मात्र, final क्, ट्, त् and प् (obtained by S. Rule 16) must be changed to the nasals of their classes. E. g. वाच्+मय=वाक्+मय (S. Rule 16)=वाङ्मव, चित्+मय=चिन्नय, अप्+मय=अम्मय; so also वाङ्मात्र, चिन्मात्र, अम्मात्र, &c.
- (b) In compounds S. Rule 10 (c) and 11 (c) are observed along with S. Rule 16. E. g. प्राक्+मुख=प्राग्युख or प्राङ्मुख, भवत्+ सत=भवद्यत or भवन्मत, दिशू + नाग=दिग्नाग or दिङ्नाग.

The usual practice in this case is to change the final to the nasal.

S. Rule 16. Before initial consonants (other than semi-vowels and nasals) of terminations, as also when no termi-

nation* is to be added, the final consonants of bases are in the first place so altered as to be any of the following consonants:-

क्, ट्र, त्, प्; इ, ज़, त, स; य्, र्, ल, व्; प्, स्, ह्.
This is brought about thus—

Final क, ख, ग, ज, ज, ज and स्ज are changed to क्

	2) 2) 2/ 2/ 2/ 3		
,,	ट्, द्, ड्, ड्	79	to z
	त्, यू, इ, ध्र	79	to त्
"	또, 灰, 荚, 荚	,,	tog
"	भ्र, भ्र, छ	,,,	to q

Exceptions :-

- (a) The final ज of the roots सृज्, मृज्, यज्, राज् and সাজ is changed to ঘু; so also the स्ज of সংল and ফ of স্থ:
- (b) The ম of বিমৃ, হ্ম and হয় if final or followed by Padar terminations is changed to ক; otherwise to অ. The final ম of ন্ম may be changed to অ or ক under the same circumstances.
- S. Rule 17. Final क, ट, त, प are softened to ग, इ, इ, ब respectively when followed by initial soft consonants except nasals and semi-vowels. E. g. चक्रुप्+ध्व=चक्रुब्ध्वे, महत्+भि:= महिंद्द्र, आनङ्ख्वे (from अञ्ज pass.), आनङ्ख्वे (from अञ्ज), &c.
- S. Rule 20. स् (whether final in the base or initial in a termination), provided it is followed by a vowel or by a dental consonant or by स, म or म, is changed to प्, when it is preceded by क्, र or ल or by any vowel except so or so, either immediately or separated from it by a Visarga or the Anusvåra inserted in N. Acc. V. pl. Newt. E. g. वाच्+स=वाक्+स=वान्। बार्+स=वार्ष । कर्तपु । अचिस्+स=अचिःषु or अचिष्पु । उयोतिस्+इ= इयोतीषि (N. Acc. V. pl.)। अचिस्+मन्=अचिष्मत्। ओ+स्यति= ओष्यति । क्रुरू+स्व=कुरुष्य ।
- S. Rule 21. (a) In compounds final स् preceded by इ or a changes to प before initial क्, ख, प् and फ्. E. g.
- * The words 'no termination' should be understood to mean that there is actually no termination to be added or that the termination when added is dropped by S. Rule 34.

भायुस् + काम = भायुष्काम । सर्पिस् + पान = सर्पिष्पान । धनुस् + पाण = धनुष्पाणि । निस् + फल = निष्फल ।

(b) Final स preceded by अ or आ remains unchanged before the derivatives of कू (i. s. कर, कार, &c.) and कस (i. s. काम, कान्त, &c.); before पान, कुम्भ and some other words; and before the suffixes क and कल्प. E. g.

श्रेयस्+कर=श्रेयस्कर । भास्+कर=भास्कर । भयस्+कान्त=अयस्कान्त । अयस्+कुम्भ=अयस्कुम्भ । पयस्+कल्प=पयस्कल्प । यशस्+क=यशस्क ।

(c) The final स् of नमस्, पुरस् and तिरस् (when used as Prefixes), before the initial क् of the root क् or its derivatives remains unchanged. E. g. नमस्कृत्य, पुरस्कृतः, तिरस्करोति, &c.

(d) The prefixes निस्, दुस्, आविस् and प्रादुस् change their स् to प्, when followed by roots or their derivatives beginning with क्, स्, प् , प or फ्. E. g. निष्यस्ते, दुष्कृतस्, आविष्कृत्य &c.

In all other cases, S. Rules 5, 6 and 7 should be observed

in forming the pada base. E. g.

वयस्+स=वयःस् ०ा वयस्स (S. R. 5. c). वयस्+भिः=वयोभिः (S. R. 6.) अविस्+भिः=अर्चिभिः (S. R. 6.) अयस्+अम=अयोऽम (S. R. 7. a) सरस्+तट=सरस्तट (S. R. 5. b) नमस्+चर=नभभर (,, ,,) धनुम्+धर=धनुर्धर (S. R. 6).

For the change of \overline{q} to \overline{q} , in the case of roots beginning with \overline{q} and prefixes ending in \overline{q} , see Art. 58, 59, F. S. C.

S. Rule 22. Verbal bases ending in स change it to त before terminations beginning with स of the Simple Future (स्य), of the Aorist, of the Benedictive and of the Desiderative. E. g. वस्+स्यति=वत्स्यति। भवास्+सीत्=अवात्सीत् (Aor.)। विवन्स्यति (Desid. of वस्)।

This Tremains unchanged before terminations beginning with 7 and 4; and also before those mentioned in S. Rule 15.

S. Rule 24. (a) Final when followed by the initial ex of a verbal termination is changed to Ex, provided that the ex

is not dropped by S. R. 34. (b) Final q remains unchanged before \overline{q} and \overline{q} of verbal terminations. (c) In all other cases it changes to \overline{q} or \overline{q} . E. g.

(a) हेष्+सि=हेक्षि । हेष्+स्यति=हेक्ष्यति । यज्+स्यति=यप्+ स्यति=यक्ष्यति । प्रच्छ्+स्यति=प्रप्+स्यति=प्रकृति । (c) आन्ञ्+ध्वे= भारतम् + के (8, B, 16)=आन्द्र+ध्वे=आन्द्रद्वे

आनप्+ध्वे (8. R. 16)=आनड्+ध्वे=आनड्द्रवे. S. Rule 25. If a dental (i. e. त्वर्ग and स्) is immediately preceded by a lingual (i. e. ट्वर्ग and प्), it is changed

to the corresponding lingual. E. g.

हुन् + स्वा=हृष् + स्वा=हृष्ठा (by S. R. 24. b and 25), प्रच्छ् + तुम् = प्रष् + तुम्=प्रहुम् । So also स्ट्ठा, स्प्रृट्ठा, इट्ठा (from यज्), द्रटुम्, यटुम्, &c. । द्रेष् + ति=हेटि । प्रति + स्था = प्रतिष्ठा । अभि + स्तुत=अभिष्ठुत (Art. 58. F.S. C.), चतुर् + तय=चतुः + तय = चतुस् + तय=चतुष् + तय=चतुः हय (S. R. 8 (a), 5 (b) and 20).

S. Rule 26. (a) If final यू, घू, or मू is followed by तू or यू of a termination, it is changed to गू, टू, or मू respectively, while at the same time the तू or यू is changed to घृ. E. g. बीधू +तुम्=बोद्धम्। बुध्+त्वा=बुद्ध्वा। रभ् +तुम्=त्व्युम्। दुष्+थ=दुग्ध। 80 also लब्ध्वा, लब्धम्, बद्ध्वा, बन्द्धम्, &c.

(b) If final द is followed by त्, यू or यू, the द्, is dropped, the preceding vowel (except क्) being lengthened, and त्, यू or being changed to द. (For instances, see under next Rule).

- S. Rule 27. (a) Final ह is changed to क् before the initial स of verbal terminations, provided the स is not eliminable by S. R. 34. E. g. लेह+सि=लेकि। मोह+स्वति=मोस्यति। But मधुलिह+स्=मधुलिह।
- (b) In other cases, as well as before Pada terminations, it is changed to ψ if the radical syllable begins with $\bar{\psi}$, and to $\bar{\psi}$ if the syllable begins with any other consonant. E. g.

 $\begin{array}{l} {\rm sg} + {\rm g} {\rm q} = {\rm cq} + {\rm g} {\rm q} = {\rm cvg} {\rm q} \; ({\rm S. R. 26. a}) \\ {\rm cl} {\rm g} + {\rm g} {\rm q} = {\rm cl} {\rm g} + {\rm g} {\rm q} = {\rm cl} {\rm g} {\rm q} \; ({\rm S. R. 26. b}) \\ {\rm for} {\rm g} + {\rm cl} = {\rm for} {\rm g} + {\rm cl} = {\rm for} {\rm cl} \; ({\rm gr}) \\ {\rm for} {\rm g} + {\rm cl} = {\rm for} {\rm g} + {\rm cl} = {\rm for} {\rm cl} \; ({\rm gr}) \\ {\rm g} {\rm g} + {\rm cl} = {\rm g} {\rm g} + {\rm cl} = {\rm g} {\rm g} \; ({\rm not} \; {\rm g} {\rm g}) \; ({\rm gr}) \end{array}$

(S. Rule 15 must be observed. E.g. दाह्+य= दाह्य। लिह् + द:= लिह्न:।) Exceptions:—

(a) उल्पिह changes its ह to च and अन्डह to इ. E.g. उल्पिनिः,

र्जाष्णिश्च । अनुद्भिः, अनुस्सु ।

(b) The g of the roots दुह, सुह, स्निह and स्तुह may be changed to घू or इ. E. g. सुह+त=सुग्ध or मूद (S. R. 26. b)। स्निह+त = स्निग्ध or सीद।

(c) The ह of नह is in all cases changed to धृ. E. g. नह + स्यति = नत्स्यति । नह + तुम् = नद्भ् । नह + त = नद्भ । उपानह + भिः = उपान-

द्भिः। उपानह्+सु=उपानत्सु। उपानह्+स्=उपानत्।

(d) The radical अ of सह and वह, instead of being lengthened by S. R. 26 is changed to ओ. E. g. सह + त=सद् + त (S. R. 27. b)=सोद (pp.); वह + ता=वद + ता=वोदा (P. Future); similarly सोद्धम, वोद्धम (Inf.)

- S. Rule 28. In a syllable beginning with π , π or π and ending in any of the aspirates π , π , π , π or π , the initial π , π or π is changed to π , π , or π , respectively, when the aspirate is changed to the unaspirate on account (1) of its becoming final by S. R. 34, or (2) of its being followed by a termination beginning with π or π , or (3) of its forming the Pada base. E. g.
 - (1) दुह + स = दुच + स = दुच + (S. R. 34) = धुक् । गुह + स = गुद् + स = गुद् + • (S. R. 34) = धुद् । बुध + स् = बुध + • (") = भृत्।
 - (2) रह + स्वति = धक्र + स्वति = धक्ष्यति । गोह + स्वति = घोक्र + स्वति (S. R. 27. a)=घोक्ष्यति । बन्ध् + स्वति=भन्त्स्वति । दुह् + ध्वे=दुष् + ध्वे=धुग्ध्वे ।
 - (3) दुह्+भिः=धुग्भिः । दुह्+सु=धुक्ष । बुध्+भिः=भुद्धिः । बुध्+सु=भुत्स । हुह्+भिः=भुग्भिः ०१ भुद्भिः । दुह्+सु=भुक्ष ०१ भुद्सु ।

In forming compounds, the first member is changed to its *Pada* base, and the above rule is in the that case applicable. *E. g.*

बुध्+संज्ञा=भुरसंज्ञा । कामदुइ + प्रभाव=कामधुक्प्रभाव ।

S. Rule 29. π at the end of a base is changed to Anusvara before sibilants. It is changed to π if it becomes final or is followed by Pada terminations or terminations beginning with π or π .

Before other consonants it changes to the nasal of the class to which the consonant belongs. Before vowels and semi-vowels (except π) it remains unchanged. E. g.

क्रम् + स्यते = श्रंस्यते । प्रशाम् + ० = प्रशान् । प्रशाम् + भिः = प्रशान्भः । प्रशाम् + सु=प्रशान्सः । जगम् + वस्=जगन्वस् । चक्षम् + महे = चक्षण्महे । गम् + तुम्=गन्तुम् । गम् + यते = गम्यते । कम् + र=कम्र । अम् + ल=अम्ल । कम् + आ=क्षमा । शम् + अ=शम्।

S. Rule 30. (a) Roots ending in z or z drop them before consonantal terminations except z. E. g.

पूय + ति=पृति । तुर्व + न=तुर्ण ।

(b) Final 囊, when not changed to Guna or Vriddhi, is equivalent to इ天, but after labials to 表天.

(c) Bases ending in \overline{q} or $\overline{\chi}$, if preceded by \overline{q} or \overline{g} , lengthen the \overline{q} or \overline{g} is immediately followed by a consonantal termination. E. g.

स्तृ + यते=स्तिर् + यते=स्तीर्यते । पृ + यते=पुर् + यते=पूर्यते । दिव् + यति=दीव्यति ।

But कू + अति = किर् + अति = किरति । पिरू + अति = पिरुर् + अति = पिरुर्ति ।

(d) Nominal and verbal bases ending in इन् and उन् lengthen the इ and उ when τ becomes final (by S. Rule 34). The sand sare also lengthened in forming the Pada base, provided this latter is followed by a consonant. E. g. निन्+स्=नी:।

गिर्+भि:=गीर्भ:। पुर्+स=न्:। पुर्+भि:=पूर्भ:।

(e) Nouns ending in T retain it before the termination

g of the Locative plural. E.g.

वार् + स=वार्षु । गिर्+स=गीर्षु । पुर्+स=पूर्षु ।

In all other cases of internal or external Sandhi, S. Rule should be observed in the case of final 7.

When final τ is changed to Visarga it is subject to the same changes as a common Visarga undergoes according to S. Rule 5.

S. Rule 31. (a.) The final g or g of a radical base if preceded by a conjunct consonant is changed to इस and, if not so preceded, to स, before weak vowel-terminations. E. g. जिही + अति=जिहियति; but निनी + उ:=निन्य: ।

(b) The final उ or उ of a radical base is changed to उन् under the same circumstances whether preceded or not by a conjunct consonant. E. g. ह+अन्ति=हनन्ति, दुध्+3:=दुधुद्व: &c.

Exceptions :-

The final Ξ of the bases of roots of the 5th and the 8th Conjugations when not preceded by a conjunct consonant is changed to Ξ .

- S. Rule 32. Final ए, ऐ, ओ and ओ are changed to अय, आय, अन and आन respectively, before terminations commencing with a vowel.
- S. Rule 37. The final न् of bases is changed to Anusvára before sibilants of terminations. E. g. मन्+स्यते=मंस्यते, अमन्+स्यते=भंस्य &c.
- S. Rule 38. Roots beginning with स् followed by a vowel or a dental consonant, and the roots स्मि, स्वप्, स्वञ्ज्र, स्वव् and स्विद change their initial स to प्र when preceded by the इ or उ of the reduplicative syllable. E. g. स्-सुष्; सेव्-सिषेद; स्तु-तुष्टु; स्तिह्-सिष्णिद्र; स्मि-सिष्मि; स्विद्-सिष्टिवर्; &c. (This is not applicable to the roots सेक्, सुप्, सु, सुत्, सुज्, स्तृ and स्त्ये.)
- S. Rule 39. When the reduplicative ξ or \mathfrak{F} is followed by the radical ξ , ξ or \mathfrak{F} , the two combine into ξ or \mathfrak{F} according to the usual rule; but when the reduplicative ξ or \mathfrak{F} is followed by a dissimilar vowel, the ξ or \mathfrak{F} is changed to $\xi \mathfrak{F}$ or \mathfrak{F} respectively. $E \cdot g \cdot g$

Rt. रप्—ररप=र्षः but र्एप्=र्येष् । रख्—ररष्=रुख्=रुखः but उभोख्=रवीख् ।

S. Rule 40. The terminations ध्वे, ध्वम् and सीध्वम् (changeable to बीध्वम् by S. R. 20.) occurring in the Perfect, the Aorist and the Benedictive are changed to हे, हम and बीहम when immediately preceded by τ or any radical vowel except as or आ. It is optionally so changed when preceded by the intermediate τ following τ , τ , τ , τ or τ . E. g. चक्र+ध्व-चक्रहें चुट्ट+ध्व-तुद्दें; अने+ध्वम्-अन्तिहम् अन्दू +ध्वम्-अन्तिहम् (S. R. 30, b and c); नुजु+इध्वे-नुजुविध्वे or नुजुविद्दे (S. R. 31, b); or चिक्री+इध्वे-चिक्रियिध्वे or चिक्रियिद्दे (S. R. 31, a); जुगुरू +ध्ये-नुगुहिध्वे or नुगुहिद्दे, &c.

TT.

RULES OF REDUPLICATION.

Rule 1. Reduplication consists in doubling the initial vowel or the initial consonant with the following vowel of a root, the syllable thus prefixed to the root being called the reduplicative syllable. E. g.

Rt. इब् reduplicated इइब् । Rt. पच् reduplicated पपच् ।

, বৃহ , বৃবুহ। , লিব , লিলিব।
Rule 2. If a root begins with a conjunct consonant the
first consonant only with the following vowel is reduplicated.
E. g.

Rt. स्यज् reduplicated तस्यज् । Rt. अज् reduplicated वज्रज् ।

,, प्रु ,, प्रु । ,, स्वन् ,, सस्वन्

,, अस् ,, शअस् ,, शुश्र ,, शुश्र। Enceptions:—

If the conjunct consonant consists of a sibilant followed by a hard consonant, the latter together with the following vowel is reduplicated. E. g.

Rt. स्तम्भ् reduplicated तस्तम्भ् । Rt. श्रुत् reduplicated नुश्रुत् ।

,, स्पन्च् ,, पस्पन्द् । ,, श्रृन्धुत् ,, चुश्रृनुत्।

- Rule 3. The reduplicative syllable undergoes modification in the following cases:—
- (a) The aspirate consonant is changed to the corresponding unaspirate in the reduplicative syllable. E.g. ভিহ (ভিভিই)-বিভিন্ত (S. R. 12); দল্পদল্; খু-হুড়; মুজ্-হুমুল; হয়—হুদুর্ (Rule 2. excep.); ন্তিব্-বিভিন্ত; &c. (It should be observed that when the initial consonant of a root is unaspirate, no change is required).
- (b) A guttural is changed to the corresponding palatal, and ह to ज् in the reduplicative syllable. E. g. कम् (ककम्)— चकमः खन्—चखनः गम्—जगमः घस्—जघमः हस्—जहसः ह—गुहः स्कन्द्—चस्कन्दः स्खलू—चस्खलः &c.
- (e) Long vowels are shortened; ऋ, ऋ and æ are changed to अ; ए and ऐ to इ, ओ and ओ to gin the reduplicative syllable.

 E. g. धा—(धाधा-दाधा)—दधा; नी—निनी; ही—जिही; भ्राज्—बभाज्; कुज्—चुकुज़; कु—चकु; पू—पपू; क्लप्—चक्लपू; स्मृ—सस्मृ; वेप्—विवेप्; क्लिक्, ऋडीक्, &c.

LESSON I.

CAUSALS.

1. A causal or causative verb may be derived from any root of the ten Conjugations. It has the sense that a person or thing makes or orders another person or thing to do action denoted by the primary root. E. g.

Rt. बुध to know. Caus. बोधयति He causes to know, i.e. teaches or informs.

गम् to go. " गमयति He causes to go, i.e. passses (time, &c.)

The formation of the Causal base and its conjugation in the Special tenses entirely agrees with that of roots of the 10th Conjugation. The Causal bases of roots of the 10th Conjugation are, hence, the same as their Special Conjugational bases.

2. The Causal base of a foot is formed by the addition of state to the root. The states added to the root according to the rules given in Art. 30, F. S. C. Thus:-

(1) The final vowel of a root is changed to its Vriddhi

substitute. B. g.

Rt. कृ Caus. b. कार्य Rt. प्र Caus. b. प्रावय नी ,, नायय पू ,, पावय

आयय

(2) Penultimate prosodially short ar is changed to its Vriddhi substitute. E. g.

29-

तारय

Rt. पत Caus. b. पातय But Rt. कम्पू Caus b. कम्प्य गर्जय पाद्य गर्ज सद् नन्दय नन्द सादय भंश भंशय मन् मानय 22

(3) Penultimate prosodially short vowels other than sq

take their Guna substitute. E. g.

Rt. Fig Caus. b. Figu But Rt. fies Caus. b. fiegu मोहय जीव जीवय मुह कल्पय भाषय क्लप् भाष 22 .7 वेप वर्धय वेपय 27

Exceptions to the above rules:-

Rt जि Caus b. जापय Rt. त्वर Caus. b. त्वस्य क्री क्रापय घातय हन् 9.2 22 ही हेपय लभ लम्भय ., 2, प्री भ्रीणय रम्भय सभ 29 ঘূ धनय व्यथ् व्यथय अर्पय 亚 द्षय or ,, 29 जाग वाषय जागरय गुह रोहय or गृहय 20 रुद्ध मृज माजेय ? रापय 22 चलय or ज् जरय 12 चल घटय घद 77 जन जनय 17

त्रप् Caus b. त्रपय Rt. ध्वन् Caus b. \ ध्वनय or प्रयू , प्रथय \ स्वानय रखल्य स्फुर् , \ स्कार्य व्यानय प्रमार्थ कर स्कार्य रस्तिर्य

(a) Most roots ending in आ (including those ending in ए, ऐ and ओ which change their finals to आ) insert the consonant q before the अय. E. g. दा-दापय, धा and धे-धापय, गै-गापय, &c,

 Exceptions:—qr to drink
 —qrad
 शो—शायय

 qr to protect—qrad
 क्षे —क्षपय

 आ
 —अपय
 स्नपय
 स्नपय

 इदिद्रा
 —दिद्रय
 स्ना—
 स्नपय
 क्ष्मपय

 हे
 —ह्यायय
 क्ष्म
 १न्हापय
 १न्हापय

N. B.—When a Prefix is added to the roots स्ना and गले their Causal bases are स्नापस and ग्लापस only.

(b) Most roots ending in अस् do not lengthen their अ. E. g. गम्—गमय, रम्—रमय, क्षम्—क्षमय, &c. Exceptions:—

कम्-कामय, यम्-यामय, नम्-नमय or नामय.

N. B.—It appears from the usage of the best authors that in the case of ऋम, अम, अम, यम and some other roots, the lengthening of the vowel is optional. Thus we have ऋमय or ऋामय, अमय or आमय, &c.

(c) Some roots have two Causal bases which differ in meaning. The most important of these are:—

Rt. इ Caus. b. गमय To cause to go.

" आयय (with प्रति) To cause to know.

,, आपय (with अधि) To teach.

स्म , स्मर्य To cause to remember with regret.

., स्मार्य To cause to remember.

नद् ,, नदय To cause to dance.

,, नाटय To act.

मद् ,, मद्य To cause to rejoice.

,, मार्य To intoxicate.

, इत् Caus. b. ज्ञातय To cause to fall ज्ञाहय To cause to go.

सिध् (4. P.) साध्य To accomplish, to prepare.

(1.P.) सेथय (with नि, प्रति, &c.) To prohibit.

स्मि , स्मायय To cause to smile by something.

, स्मापय (Atm.) To astonish.

नि , भायय To threaten with something.

,, भापय (Atm.) \ To frighten, to inspire

" भीषय (Atm). storror.

4. Causal bases, as a general rule, may be conjugated in both the Padas.* The terminations of the Present, the Imperfect, the Imperative and the Potential are the same as those of the 10th Conjugation. Thus:—

Pre. घटयामि or घटये, इ॰ । Imperf. अघटयम् or अघटये, इ॰ । Impera. घटयानि or घटये, इ॰ । Pot. घटयेयम् or घटयेय । इ॰ ।

5. The passive of Causals, their Present and Past Participles, their Gerunds and their Infinitives are formed in just the same way as those of roots of the 10th Conjugation. E. g.

Rt. भिद् Caus. b. भेद्रय Pass. Present भेदाते गम् ,, गमय ,, गम्बत

Present Participle (Act.) भेत्यत् or भेत्यमान

,, (Pass) भेद्यमान

(Act.) गमयत् or गमयमान

" (Pass.) ग्रम्यमान

^{*} The Causals of बुध् (4. A.), युध्, नञ्, जन, इ with आधि, यु, ह and स are conjugated in the Parasmaipada only; so also are those of roots meaning to swallow or to move, and of intransitive roots with a sentient being as their agent. The Causals of धे, पा to drink, तम, यम with आ, मह with परि, रुच् नृत, नम, (1. P.) and वर् with आभ are mostly conjugated in the Atmanepada.

N. B. In the declension of Parasmaipada Present Participles of the Causals, \mathbf{q} is necessarily inserted in the Feminine base and in the Neuter N., Ac. & V. dual. E. g.

Nent. N. Ac. V. भेद्यत्, भेदयन्ती भेदयन्ति,। गमयत्, गमयन्ती

गमयन्ति । भेर्यन्ती, गमयन्ती Fem. base.

Gerunds भेदियस्वा, निर्भेद्य Past part. भेदित गमियस्वा, विगमध्य ,, गमित भावियस्वा, विभाज्य ,, भावित

Infinitives. मेद्यितुम् , गमयितुम् भावियतुम् .

6. The use of the Causal-

(a) Intransitive verbs become transitive when changed to the Causal and then govern an object in the Accusative. E. g. तुष्यामि I am pleased, तोषयति माम् (He) pleases me.

The Causals of some transitive roots do not differ in meaning or use from the primitive roots themselves. E. g. पा
—पाति, पालयति । प्री—प्रीणाति, पीणयति । प्रव—पुष्यति, पोषयति । इ०।

(b) When transitive verbs are changed to the Causal, their original subject is put in the Instrumental, the original object continuing to be in the Accusative. E. q.

रामो धनं यच्छाति Rama gives money.

दशरथी रामेण धन दापयाति Das'aratha causes Rama to give money.

ब्राह्मणा रामनभिषिञ्चन्ति The Brahmanas crown Rama by sprinkling sacred water.

दशरथो ब्राह्मण राममभिषेचयति Dásaratha makes Bráhmanas

(c) In the passive construction of the Causal, the original subject of an intransitive root is put in the Nominative and the Causal subject in the Instrumental. (The original subject is in the Accusative in the active construction). E.g. Act. स गोविन्दं स्थापयति । Pass. तेन गोविन्दः स्थापयते स्थापितो वा । When the root is transitive, the original object is put in the Nominative in the passive construction of the Causal, the original subject as well as the Causal subject being put in the Instru-

mental. E. g. Act. रामी धर्न यच्छति । Caus. दश्चरथी रामेण धर्न बापयति। Caus. Pass. इद्यारथेन रामेण धर्न इाप्यते दापितं वा ।

N. B. In the case of the Causals of primitive verbs governing two Accusatives, the original subject is put in the Instrumental, but the two Accusatives remain unchanged. Thus-निक्ष् राजानं धनं याचते। Caus. स निक्षणा राजानं धनं याचयति। Caus. Pass. तेन निक्षुणा राजा धनं याच्यते।

Exceptions-(1) The Causals of transitive verbs having the sense of going, moving, knowing, feeling, eating, drinking, studying or reciting, require the original subject of the primitive root to be put in the Accusative (and not in the Instrumental), the causative verb then governing two Accusatives, E. g.

> तस्य पितरः स्वर्गमगच्छन् His ancestors went to heaven. स पितृत स्वरीमगमयत He made his ancestors go to heaven. स वेदमधीते शिक्षते वा He learns the Vedas. गहस्तं वेदमध्यापयति शिक्षयति वा The preceptor teaches him the Vedas.

Similarly, ब्राह्मणाननं भोजयति । धेनं जलं पाययते। इ०।

In the passive construction of the Causals of such verbs either of the two Accusatives may be changed to the Nominative, except that verbs implying motion require the agent of the primitive verb to be put in the Nominative. E. g.

(Act.) पिता पुत्रं नीर्ति बोधयति, मीहकान भोजयति, इ०। (Pass.) पित्रा पुत्रो नीर्ति बोध्यते, मोदकान भोज्यते, इ० । or पित्रा पुत्रं नीतिबीध्यते, मोहका भोड्यन्ते, इ०।

But (Act.) पुत्री पितृत स्वर्गे यापयति। (Pass.) पुत्रेण पितरस्त्वर्गे याप्यन्ते।

(2) The original subject of a and may be put either in the Accusative or the Instrumental. E. g. भृत्यं भृत्येन वा भारं हारयति । विपा दशर्थं दशर्थन वा यागं कारयन्ति, इ०।

(3) The Causal of off and of, though implying motion, require their original subjects to be put in the Instrumental. E. g. भृत्येन भारं वाहयति नाययति वा ।

(4) The Causals of अद् and खाद 'to eat' have their original subject put in the Instrumental. E. g. बदुनाऽल्लमाद्यति खाद्यति वा।

(5) The original subject of any is put in the Accusative

or Dative. E. g. रामः सीतां सीतायै वा वनं दर्शयति।

(6) In the case of the Causals of মুহ, যেল, দুব, তমু and some other roots, the usual practice of the best authors is to put the original subject in the Accusative. For instances, see the following Exercise.

EXERCISE 1.

भानुः पङ्कजानि विकासयति निमीलयति चेन्दीवराणि । अन्धकारे स्थिता रङ्जुरपि सर्प वद्भयं जनयति। पम्पाया दर्शनं दःखितमपि मां सुखमनुभावयति । दुता राजानं जयस्य वार्तामश्रावयत् । सा च तस्य हृदयमहर्षयत् । कथय केनोपायेनेमां तोषयामि कथं चात्मनः प्रीतिमस्यै दर्शयामि । घर्मार्ते प्रमुं किंकराः शीतलैर्वारिभिः स्नपयन्ति (स्नापयन्ति वा)। पियया विश्वेषितः कश्चिद्यक्षो जीमृतेनात्मनः पर्वत्ति हारयितुमैच्छत् । अन्तेवासिन आचार्ये पातर्भिवादयन्ते तांश्वाचार्यो वेदानध्यापयाते । सन्त आत्मनो गुणान स्वयमेव न प्रकाशयन्ति। अल्पाअप वृष्टिर्महान्तं स्वाप्ति निर्वापयितं प्रभवति। स बालोअपि भृत्वा विद्यया श्रीलेन च प्रवयसी हेपयति। पर्वतमारोइन्तीनां प्रमदानां वासांसि समीरो व्यवंसयत् । पुरोधा अप्ति साक्षिणं कृत्वा वध् वरेण संगमयेत्। वसन्ते कोकिलानां विरावो युनां मनांसि मदयति। कालिन्यास्तीरे क्रीडतो गोपान कालियो नाम नागो भाषयते स्म। व्याप्रस्य रूपेण भीमरवेण च निश्चि निश्चि भाययन्ति रक्षांसि मुनीन । स राजा पुत्रं क्ष्मां लम्भयित्वा स्वयं तपश्चरितुं वनं गतः । रामेण नीत्या ग्णेश्व विस्मारिताः प्रजा विवं गतं दशरथम् । नुपतिर्विपान संभामानाय्य संभाव्य च कोशाधिकारिणा तेभ्यो धनं दापयति । नियत्या चराचराणां निर्माणे ब्रह्मा नियमितः शिवश्व भिक्षादनं कारितः।

^{*} वत् is a suffix added to nouns and adjectives to form adverbs meaning 'like' or 'as' that signified by the base. E. g. सर्पवत्=सर्प इव like a serpent; पूर्ववत् as before; तद्वत्, &c. As a rule बत् should be used to show similarity with the agent of the verb of the sentence.

वायुना परिवर्धितो क्वाग्निः पर्वतानां क्रीष्ठ प्रसरित सर्वोश्च श्वापकानुद्वे जयित । मिक्रायाः पानं पुरुषं माक्यति तस्य पक्षानि स्वलयित नयने च घूर्णयति । कैकेयी दशरथेन रामं वनं प्रात्राजयत् । रामोऽपि तस्या अपछतानि मर्षयंश्व-

तुर्देश वर्षाणि वनेऽयापयत्। शकुन्तलां प्रस्यादिशन्तं दुष्यन्तं "तवैवयं धर्मपत्नी-" स्यश्रीरिणी वाग् व्यस्मापयतः। लङ्कायाः प्रासादेषु बन्दीकृतान् गन्धर्षानप्सरसञ्च रावणी निर्जं चरितं गापयति स्म।

> अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पाइपस्तित्रमुष्णं चमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानाम् ॥ कामं प्रत्यादिष्टां स्मरामि न परिप्रहं मुनेस्तनयाम् । बलवत्तु दूयमानं प्रत्याययतीय मां हृदयम् ॥ भायसं हृदयं नूनं तस्य दुष्कृतकर्मणः । यस्त्वां धर्मपरं श्रेष्टं रूक्षाण्यश्रावयत्त्वरा ॥

The preceptor makes the pupils begin (आरंभ्य) their lessons.

Vasishtha caused the king daily to perform a sacrifice (बाजव).

The king ordered (आज्ञापय) the door-keeper to allow the poets to come in (प्रदेशय).

The minister read (वाचय) the letter before the assembly.

The woman plucked up two lotuses; she placed (निवेश्वय) one on her ear and playfully turned round (अन्य) the other with her hand.

Janaka made Ráma marry (उद्गाह्य) his daughter Sîtá. The heat of summer makes the body languid (ग्लाप्स).

When he heard Raghu's words, Indraturned back (निवत्य) his chariot.

Water does not wet it (हेदब), wind does not make it dry (श्वीपव) and fire does not heat it (त्वापव).

Lakshmana assured (आभाष्य) Sita that it was not the

Cold wind ripens (परिणम्य) the fruits of some trees.

· He caused the cowherds to milk (दोहब) the cows.

By clapping her hands, she made the peacock dance.
"I have now repaid (प्रत्योच) a heavy debt" so thought
the sage when he sent (प्रय) S'akuntalá to her husband's
house.

Good music charms (मोहय) even serpents and beasts.

A bad man accomplishes (साध्य) his objects by deceiving (प्रतास्य) good men and putting them (पात्रय) into difficulties.

The friendship between the lion and the bullock was destroyed by the wickd jackal.

Notes:—The following lines contain the rules about the passive construction of Causal verbs:—

गौणे कर्माणे दुद्यादेः प्रधाने नीहकुष्वहाम् । बुद्धिभक्षार्थयोः शद्दकर्मकाणां निजेच्छया । प्रयोज्यकर्मण्यन्येषां ण्यन्तानां लाहयो मताः ॥

प्रियम विश्वेषित:-Words implying union or separation are generally construed with the Instrumental. B. g. fazzr संगमो विप्रयोगी वा। भीषयते, भाषयते and स्मापयते are used when the subject of these verbs (i.e. the agent) is itself the source of fear or astonishment; भाययति and स्माययति are used when the fear or astonishment is due not to the agent but to some means employed by the agent. Thus-नागी भाषयते or भीषयते। अश्रीरिणी वाग विस्मापयते। रक्षांसि व्याप्ररूपेण भाययन्ति विस्माययन्ति वा ।पात्राज्ञयत्-This is used as the Causal of the Causal of an with g. When the Causal of a Causal is to be formed, no change in the original Causal base is required, the double Causal being inferred from the construction of the sentence. Thus—रामी वनं प्रजाति । दश्रयो रांम वनं प्रत्राज्ञयाते। कैकेयी दशरथेन रामं वनं प्रत्राज्ञयति॥ Pass. कैकेया दशरथेन रामो वनं प्रत्राजितः॥कामम् is used to express 'unwilling consent' and is followed by त or तथापि. कामं त may, therefore, be translated by 'Although-still, ' 'granting that-yet,' &c. "Although I do not remember the daughter of the sage, whom I have repudiated, to be my wife, still my heart which is so very sad (since the repudiation) convinces me, as it were (that she is really my wife). " बलवत is an adverb modifying दयमानम्। रुआणि (बचांसि)=Harsh words. To allow the poets &c.-प्रवेशय

कवीन् or प्रवेदयसां कवय इति। Playfully सलीलम् or लीलया। होहय—
The root दुह् 'to milk' governs two Accusatives and its Causal
does the same. E. g. स गोपेंधनः पयोऽहोहयत्। I have now repaid a
heavy deht—प्रत्यपितं मयाद्य महरूणम्। By putting them into difficulties
—च्यसनेषु or संकटेषु पात्रविस्ता। The friendship &c.—Cf. वर्धमानो
महान् स्नेहः सिंहवृषभयोर्वने। पिशुनेनातिलुङ्धन जम्बूकेन विनाशितः॥

VOCABULARY I.

अध्यापय (Caus. of इ with आधे)

To teach.

अन्तेवासिन् m. pupil. अन्धकार m. Darkness.

अपकृत n. Harm, injury.

अप्सरस् f. A celestial nymph.

अभिवादय (Caus. of वद् with अभि) To salute, to greet.

अञ्चरित् adj. (॰ र्णा f.) Not proceeding from anybody, incorporeal.

आयस adj. (०सी f.)Made of iron. आश्वासय (Caus. of श्वस् with आ) To assure, to console.

इन्हीवर n. A blue lotus.

उद्वाह्य (Caus. of वह with उद्) To cause one to marry,

उद्देजय (Caus. of विज् with उद्

कामम् Indecl. Admitting that, although.

कालिन्दी f. The river Jumna. कालिय m. the name of a snake. कोकिल m. (o ला f.) The cuckoo. कोशाधिकारिन m. An officer in charge of the treasury, a treasurer.

ऋदय (Caus. of क्रिन् 4 P.) To make wet, to wet.

दमा f. The earth.

गोप m. (॰पी f.) A cowherd. ग्डपय (Caus. of ग्लै 1. P.) To

cause languor or exhaustion.

चर्माते adj. Suffering from heat, (from पर्व m. heat and आर्त adj. affected with.)

घूर्णय Caus. of चूर्ज 6. P.) To cause to shake or whirl.

चर् vt. To practise.

चराचर adj. The moveable and the immoveable, i.e., the living and the inanimate (bodies). n. The world.

जम्बूक m. A jackal.

जीमूत m. A cloud.

सनय m. (o या f.) A son.

तापय (Caus. of तप्) To heat, to scorch (also with सम्).

तार्य (Caus. of तृ) To save; with प्र to deceive, to cheat.

ताल (or करनाल) m. The clapping of hands to show musical time.

हरी f. A valley, a cave.

इदामि m. A forest conflagration. दिस् vt. With प्रति and आ To reject, to repulse.

दु:खित adj. Miserable, unhappy.

इंद्रितकर्मन् adj. One acting wickedly or committing sins.

दू vi. (इयते 4. A.) To suffer pain, to be pained or sad.

दोवारिक ? m. A door-keeper. द्धाःस्थ

धर्मपत्नी f. A lawful wife. धर्मपर adj. Righteous.

नमय (Caus. of नम्) To cause to bend. With aft To change, develop, to ripen.

निदाघ m. The summer.

नियति f. Fate, destiny.

नियमित pp. adj. Employed, put to the task of Controlled.

निर्माण n. Creation, making.

निर्वापय (Caus. of वा 2. P. with निर) To put out, to extinguish.

निवेशय (Caus. of विश् with नि) To place, to put on.

पङ्ग n. A lotus.

परिमह m. A wife.

परिजन m. A servant.

परिताप m. Heat, pain.

परिवर्धित pp. adj. Increased.

TE m. A lesson, study, reciting.

पादप m. A tree.

पिशुन adj. Wicked.

प्राधिस m. A family-priest.

प्रकाशय (Caus. of काश् 1. A. with q) To illuminate. To reveal, to make known.

प्रत्यर्पय (Caus. of ऋ with प्रति) To repay, to return.

अत्यादिष्ट pp. adj. Repudiated.

प्रत्यायय (Caus. of इ with प्रति) To convince, to assure.

प्रजानय (Cous. of जन with g) To expel, to exile.

प्रेषय (Caus. of इव 4. P. with A) To send.

बन्दीकृत pp. adj. Confined, imprisoned.

बलवत् adv. Powerfully, exceedingly.

भावय (Caus. of भू) With सम् To honour, to consider, to guess.

भिक्षाटन n. Going about for alms. भीमरव m. A terrible or fearful cry or noise.

मदिरा f. Wine or liquor.

मीलय (Caus. of मीलू 1. P.) With 35 To cause to open. With fa To cause to shut.

मृष् vt. (मृष्यति —ते 4. U.; मर्षयति -ते 10. U.) To beat, to suffer. to forgive.

यक्ष m. (• क्षी f.) A kind of demi-gods.

यापय (Caus. of या) To pass.

रक्षस n. A demon. रङ्म f. A rope.

TU m. A chariot.

रूश adj. Rough, harsh, cruel.

लेख m. A letter.

लीला f. Sport, play.

वर m. A bridegroom.

वसन्त m. The spring.

वाचय (Caus. of वचु) To read. वासस n. A garment.

विकासय (Caus. of कस 1. P. with fa) To cause to open. विराव m. Cooling, warbling. विश्लेषित pp. adj. Separated. विसंसय (Caus. of संस with वि) To cause to drop down, to move away or remove. ब्राप्ट f. A shower. शकन्तला f. Name of a woman. शमय (Caus. of शम) To calm. to allay, to remove. शिव m. The god S'iva. शील n. Good disposition. शोषय (Caus. of श्रुष्) To make dry, to dry up. egge m. A beast (of prey). संश्रित pp. adj. Those who have

taken resort to, seeking shelter.

संगमय (Caus. of गम् with सम्) To unite.

संगीत n. Music.

सभा f. The court.

समीर m. Wind.

स्वलय (Caus. of स्वलू 1. P.) To cause to stumble.

स्मार्य (Caus. of स्मृ) To remind, to call to mind. With वि To cause to forget.

हारब (Caus. of ह) To cause to carry, to send.

हेपय (Caus. of ही) To put to shame.

LESSON II. COMPOUNDS.

GENERAL.

7. Compounds are formed by joining two or more words to express various relations. These relations may exist between the components themselves or between the components and other objects. There are six kinds of compounds, viz., Tatpurusha, Karmadhâraya, Dvigu, Bahuvríhi, Dvandva and Avyayíbhâva. Of these, Karmadhâraya and Dvigu are merely varieties of Tatpurusha.

N. B.—In order to understand the relations of components to one another or to other words, students should make themselves thoroughly familiar with the components as regards their meanings, genders, numbers, declension &c.

8. All kinds of words (except finite verbs, conjunctions and interjections) may take part, as members in a compound. A I) vandya compound may be formed by joining together any

number of declinable words of the same kind. But in other kinds of compounds, only two words can be joined at a time, although under certain rare circumstances the joining of more than two words at the same time is permitted. A compound when formed may be treated as a simple word, and may as a whole become a member of another compound, and this process may be carried on to any extent.

9. In compounds preceding members always stand in their crude form (the *Pada* base being considered the crude form of words ending in consonants) and are joined with the succeeding members according to the rules of External Sandhi-E. g.

कर्मन् + गति=कर्मगितः (कर्मणो गतिः)।
विद्वस् + रत्न=विद्वद्वत्म् (विद्वत्सु रत्निव)।
प्रावृष् + समय = प्रावृद्समयः (प्रावृषः समयः)।
पितृ + ऋण=पितृणम् (पितृणामृणम्)।
आशिस् + वचन=आशिवचनम् (आशिषो वचनम्)।
श्वेत + अम्बर=श्वेताम्बरम् (श्वेतं च तदम्बरं च)।
राजन् + ऋषि=राजिषः (राजा चासावृषिश्व वर्गाजा ऋषिरित)।
उपानद् + गृढ=उपानदृढो (उपानद्यां गृढो)।
दिश् + अम्बर=दिगम्बरः (दिशोऽम्बरं यस्य)।
तपम् + धन=तपोधनः (तप एव धनं यस्य)
वाच्+अर्थ=वागर्थो (वाकचार्थश्व)।
शीम+अर्जुन=शीमार्जुनौ (शीमश्वार्जुनश्व)।
अधि + आत्मन्=अध्यात्मम् (आत्मनीति)।

N. B.—In dissolving a compound, the preceding member is generally given its proper case-termination, and where necessary, words are added to express the relation of the members to one another or to other words.

2. TATPURUSHA OR INFLECTIONAL DETERMINATIVE COMPOUNDS.

10. A Tatpurusha compound consists of two members, the second of which is the *principal* and the first subordinate to it. The sense of the compound is that of the principal member as determined or modified by the subordinate one. The

principal member may be a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

When it is a noun, the number and gender of the compound are the same as those of this noun.

The subordinate member is either a nonn or an indeclinable. When it is a noun, it receives in dissolution the termination of any oblique case to denote its relation to the principal member.

- 11. As there are six oblique cases from the Acc. to the Loc. they give rise to six varieties of Tatpurusha compounds.
- (1) The subordinate member is put in the Acc. case when the principal member is one of the following words (which are all adjectives) or their synonyms:—

भित, अतीत, पतित, गत, अस्यस्त, प्राप्त* and आपन्न.* भित, गत=Resorting to, gone to &c. अतीत, अत्यस्त=Passing or crossing over or beyond. पतित=Fallen to. प्राप्त*=Reaching or getting to. आपन्न*=Reduced to, suffering from.

EX. कृष्णितः =कृष्णं श्रितः । दुःखातीतः =दुःखमतीतः ।

नरकपतितः =नरकं पतितः । तरङ्गात्यस्तः =तरङ्गानस्यस्तः ।

मामगतः =पामं गतः । जीविकाप्राप्तः ० प्राप्तजीविकः =जीविकां प्राप्तः ।

मोहापत्रः ० आपन्नमोहः =मोहमापन्नः ।

The subordinate member is also put in the Accusative when it forms the object of the principal or when it denotes aperiod of time for which any state denoted by the principal lasts. E. g. अन्नबुभुक्ष:=अनं बुभुक्ष: । मुह्तेमुख्य=मुह्ते सुख्य । वर्षभोग्य:। इ०।

(2) The subordinate member is put in the Instr. case when it denotes the agent, the instrument, or the means of that which is signified by the principal member. E. g. हरित्रातः=हरिणा त्रातः । বজ্ঞশিলः = बजेण भिनः । शस्त्रत्रणः=য়स्त्रेण तणः । धान्यार्थः=धान्येन (कृतो लच्यो वा) अर्थः (wealth obtained by means of grain).

When the pincipal member is one of the following, the subordinate member is put in the Instrumental:—

O These words though principal may be placed first, the compound remaining an adjective as it would otherwise be.

पूर्व (preceding by), अवर (following after), सद्बा, सम, ऊन (less by), कलह, निपुण (full of, possessed of), मिश्र, अक्ष्ण (amiable), अधिक and similar other words.

EX. मासपूर्वः = मासेन पूर्वः (Preceding by one month). मासावरः = मासेनावरः (following after or younger by one month). मात्रसदृशः = मात्रा सदृशः। एकोना (विश्वातः) = एकेनोना । वाक्कलरः = वाचा कलरः। आचारिनपुणः, ० श्रक्षणः = आचारेण निपुणः ० ग्रक्षणः। लवणिभः = लवणेन मिश्रः। एकाधिकम् = एकेनाधिकम् । इ०।

N. B. 'अहणा काण:' No compound is possible here, as the

eye is not the agent, instrument or means of blindness.

(3) The subordinate member is put in the Dat. case when the principal member denotes the material of what is signified by the subordinate one; as also when the subordinate member is followed by মুখ্ (intended for), নাল, হিন adj. (wholesome to), মুখ্ৰ adj. (agreeable to), and ব্যান adj. (preserved for). E. g.

उपानद्यमं=उपानहे चर्म। ओदनशालयः। कुण्डलहिरण्यम्। इ०। द्विजार्थः adj.=द्विजायायं (चहः) (rice intended for a Brahmana)। द्विजार्था=द्विजायेयं (दक्षिणा)। द्विजार्थम्=द्विजायेदं (पयः)। देवबालः=देवभ्यो बालेः। गोहितम्=गवे हितम्। नेत्रसुखम्=नेत्राभ्यां सखम्। यज्ञरक्षितः (पद्यः)=यज्ञाय रक्षितः।

N. B.—'रम्भाय स्थाला' No compound is possible here, because 'a vessel' is not the material of 'cooking.'

(4) The subordinate member receives the Ablative, when it denotes the source of fear or is followed by अपेत, अपोढ, मुक्त, पतित fig. (fallen from), अपत्रस्त and इत्र, or the synonyms of these. E. g.

न्यान्नभयम्=ज्यान्नाद्भयम्। सुखापेतः । गृहापोढः (carried away from home)। इस्तमुक्तः। स्वर्गपतितः। तरङ्गपत्रस्तः (afraid of waves), घनेतर्त् (other than solid or thick), &c.

N. B.—'प्रासादात्पतितः' No compound takes place here, because 'the fall' is actual and not figurative.

(5) The subordinate member receives the Locative when it denotes time or place of an action, or when it is followed by words meaning cleverness, skill, &c. The most important of the latter are:—মীত্ত, ঘূর্ন, কিনব, प्रवीण, पटु, पण्डित, কুয়ল, चपल, নিমুল, &c. E. g.

अवसरप्राप्तः=अवसरे प्राप्तः। आसनस्थितः=आसने स्थितः। नरश्रेष्ठः। अक्षशोण्डः। परुषोत्तमः। कार्यक्रशलः। इ०।

The word आधि is changed to अभीन when it stands as the principal member in a Tatpurusha compound, and governs the Locative. E. g.

राजाधीन:=राज्ञि अधि (dependent on the king).

(6) The subordinate member receives the Genitive when it denotes any relation to the principal not expressible by the other cases, as mentioned above. E. g.

राजपुरुषः=राज्ञः पुरुषः। मूर्खशतम्=मूर्खाणां शतम् । गिरिनदी=गिरेर्नदी। अश्वसुखम्=अश्वस्य सुखम् । उपलश्चकलम् । देशविभागःः। पुत्रजन्म। भोजनवेला । तदुपरि=तस्योपरि। त्वत्कृते=तवकृते। इ०।

When पूर्व, अपर, अपर, उत्तर (and sometimes अर्थ and मध्य), used as Neuter nouns denoting parts, form the principal member of a Genitive Tatpurusha, they are placed first and the subordinate member which denotes the whole stands second, the compound having the gender and number of the latter. E.g.

पूर्वकायः=कायस्य पूर्वम् (the forepart of the body), मध्यदेशः or देशमध्यम् = देशस्य मध्यम् । अर्धदिनम् or दिनार्धम्=दिनस्यार्धम् । इ॰ ।

A word denoting an occurrence is compounded with another denoting time which has elapsed since the occurrence. This compound, called Gen. Tatpurusha, is adjectival. E. g.

मासजातः = मासी जातस्यास्य । संवत्सरमृतः । इ० ।

12. A Tatpurusha compound may be formed in which the first member is an adverb or an indeclinable particle. E. g. बहिगेतः। स्वयंकृतम्। सानिकृतम् (divided into two)। ईपल्पिङ्गलः (slightly tawny)। विनाहतः (separated from)। एवंस्थितः। सुरक्षितम्। तत्रगतः। चिरदृष्टा। भुरादः खितः। इ०।

13. When the negative particle अ or अन् is the first member of a Tatpurusha compound, it is called नञ्जलपुरुष. E. g. अन्नाह्मणः = न न्नाह्मणः (not a Bráhmana)। अमित्रः = न मित्रम्। अपुरः। अन्यः। अपियम्। अचिरात्। इ०।

EXERCISE II.

मारीचो हेमहरिणरूपेण सीताबाश्चित्तं व्वलोभयत्। राज्ञा गृहीतं विहंगं वीक्ष्यं तदन्यं विहगा वृक्षशाखाभ्य उद्दयन्त। नैव विद्यासमं श्रीरभूषणं पुरुषाणामतो विद्यामुपार्जयध्वम् । कुरुपतिना पाण्डवेभ्यः संदिर्दं न वो प्रामार्थमपि प्रयच्छामि कतोऽर्धराज्यमिति । सुहृद्रतां वार्तो त्वन्सुखाच्छोतुमिच्छामः ।

कि जीर्णे दणमित मानमहतामयेसरः केसरी। पर्यायपीतस्य सुरैर्हिमांशीः कलाक्षयः श्राघ्यतरो हि वृद्धेः। अरक्षितं तिष्ठति दैवरिक्षतं सुरक्षितं दैवहतं विनइयति। कि त्वं परैर्मम पहानि विशेषयन्ती व्यालीव यासि पत्तगेन्द्रभयाभिभृता। यदादित्यगतं तेजो जगद्रासयतेऽखिलम् यचन्द्रमसि यचामौ तत्तेजो विद्धि मामकम्॥ भक्तत्वा परसंतापमगत्वा खलनम्रताम्। अनुत्सृज्य सतां वर्त्म यत्स्वल्पमपि तद्वह ॥ विपि धैर्यमथा सुद्ये क्षमा सद्सि वाक्पट्रता युधि विक्रमः। यशसि चाभिरुचिन्यसनं श्रुतौ प्रकृतिसिद्धिमदं हि महात्मनाम्॥ इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां जातं च दैवाद्वचनीयबीजम् । यचाद्भतं कर्म विद्यद्भिकाले प्रत्येत कस्तद्भवि दूरवृत्तम्॥ जाड्यं थियो हरति सिश्चति वाचि सत्यं मानोन्नर्ति दिश्ति पापमपाकरोति। चेतः प्रसादयति विश्व तनोति कीर्ति

सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पंसाम ॥

When he saw his son exposed to peril, he went to his assistance.

There, O cloud, you should frighten the celestial damsels, engaged in sports, with thunders dreadful to hear.

Without hearing the words uttered by him, she shut the door of her house and went her way.

Bring me water for bath and Darbha grass for religious rites. Overcome by the fear of demons the sages left performance of austerities in holy forests.

Your brother must have by this time gone home without coming here.

The best of clouds, intent on doing good to others, communicated that message to Yaksha's wife.

Blind through drunkenness they did not listen to my request reduced to misery (as I was).

Where is the ring you have got? It is not seen before by us.

Notes संदिष्टम् (used impersonally)—A message was sent to. पर्यायपीतस्य &c .- The waning of the moon in the dark half of a lunar month is supposed to be due to her being drunk up by the gods. इक्ष्वाकवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां &c.—In this stanza the q in the first line means 'on the one hand' and the च in the second 'on the other hand.' अभिनतः प्रजानां—is favourite of or respected by the people, (the past participle अभिमृत being used in the sense of the Present tense and construed with the Gen.). अद्भुतं कर्म=वह्नौ विद्युद्धिः Cf. घोरं लोके विततमयशो या च वह्नौ-विद्याद्धिलेकाहीपे कथमिव जनस्तामिह अहधात। Exposed to peril-प्राप्तजी-वितसंशय adj. | The celestial damsels-सुरयुवतयः। Dreadful to hear-श्रतिपरुष adj. | Without hearing-अश्रत्वा। For bath-स्नानार्थ adj.। For religious rites-क्रियार्थ adj. | In holy forests-तपावनेष । Must have gone &c. -गृहं गन्तव्यम्। Without coming here -अत्रानागत्य। The best of clouds-जलध्रवर:। Intent on doing good &c.-प्रहितरत:। Reduced to misery—द:खापन adj. । Not seen before—अदृष्टपूर्व adj. ।

VOCABULARY II.

সাজিল adj. Whole, entire. সাস্ত্রান adj. The foremost. সভ্যান্ত্রাল n. A ring. সন্য adj. Blind. সন্মিন adj. Favourite of, approved of. সামিন্ত্রি f. Taste, liking. সাম্ব্রেষ m. Prosperity.

अर्न एर. (अर्जयति-ते 10. U.) To earn. With उप To acquire.

अर्थ n. A half.

आसक्त pp. adj. Engaged in,

इ vt. With प्रति To believe in. इक्ष्याकु m. Name of a king of the solar race.

कला f. A digit. An art.

कृ vt. With अपा To remove. केसरिन् m. A lion. किया f. An action, a religious

rite. अय m. Decrease, waning.

क्षमा f. Forgiveness.

বন্ধনি f. Rise, elevation.

गन्तच्य poten. parti. adj. of गम्.

जलधर m. A cloud.

जाङ्य n. Dulness, stupidity.

जीर्ज pp. adj. Decayed, worn out, old.

हण n. Grass. तेजस् n. Light, lustre.

विश्वार. (6.P.) To point a way to.

उष्टपर्व adj. Seen before.

हैव n. Destiny, fate. धा ot. With वि or अपि To shut. नम् adj. Humble. पतंग m. A bird. परुष adj. Harsh. प्रकृतिसिद्ध adj. Natural. प्रसाद्य (caus. of सद् with प्र) To please, to propitiate. प्रार्थन n. A request. बीज n. Seed. भास vi. (भासते 1. A.) To shine. मुद्र m. Drunkenness. मान m. Honour, respect. मामक adj. (॰ मिका f.) Mine. मारीच m. Name of a demon. वंश m. A race, a line. वचनीय n. Reproach, censure. at adj. The best. बाक्पट adj. Clever in speech. eloquent. विद्या f. Learning.

विपद् f. Adversity.

विलोभय (caus. of लुभू with वि) To allure, to tempt. विशेषय (caus. of शिषु with वि) To exceed, to surpass. वृत्त pp. adj. Happened. बृद्धि f. Increase, waxing. च्यसन n. Attachment, application, misfortune. ज्याल m. (०ली f.) A serpent. श्रात f. Hearing. The ear. The Veda. आध्य adj. Praiseworthy. संशय m. Peril, danger, doubt. संगति f. Company. सद्स n. An assembly. सन्ताप m. Affliction, pain. सिन्द्र pp. adj. Communicated,. sent as a message. सन्देश m. Message. सर m. A god. हिमांचा m. The moon. हेमहरिण m. A golden deer.

LESSON III. COMPOUNDS (Continued).

KARMADHA'RAYA Or APPOSITIONAL DETERMINATIVE
COMPOUND and DVIGU.

14. The Karmadhâraya compound, like the Tatpurush, consists of two members the second of which is generally the principal and the first subordinate. The subordinate member is generally an adjective or a noun in apposition. It is the characteristic of a Karmadhâraya that when the compound is dissolved both the members of it stand in the same case i. e. the Nominative.

This compound is possible in the following cases:-

(1) The first member may be an adjective and the second a noun qualified by it. E. q.

कृष्णसर्पः, ०पौं, ०र्पाः=कृष्णश्चासौ सर्पश्च, कृष्णौ च तौ सर्पौ च, कृष्णाश्च ते सर्पौश्च। रक्तलता, ०ते, ०ताः = रक्ता चासौ लता च, रक्ते च ते लते च, रक्ताश्च ता लताश्च। नीलोत्पलम्, ०ले, ०लानि = नीलं च तदुत्पलं च, नीले च ते उत्पले च, नीलानि च तान्युत्पलानि च। ग्रुक्कपक्षः। श्वेताम्बरे। भनहापुरुषः। भनहाश्वेलः। इ०।

The adjective may in some cases stand second and the noun be placed first. E. q.

नराधमः=अधमो नरः । वीरैकः ०० एकवीरः=एको वीरः । तापसबृद्धः ०० बृद्ध-तापसः = बृद्धस्तापसः । छात्रव्यंसकः=व्यंसकदछात्रः । क्षत्रियापसदः= अपसदः क्षत्रियः । पुत्रकृतकः ०० कृतकपुत्रः । इ० ।

The word syear meaning 'another' stands second in a Karmadharaya and the compound is always Neuter. E. g.

राजान्तरम् = अन्यो राजा। भाषान्तरम् = अन्या भाषा। कार्यान्तरम् = अन्य-त्कार्यम्। देशान्तरम्। प्रामान्तरम्। इ०।

(2) The first member may be a noun denoting the standard of comparison (उपमान) and the second an adjective indicating the common quality (साधम्ब). E. g.

घनस्यानः = घन इव स्यानः । फेनधवलः । लोभ्रपाण्डु । उत्पलकोमलम् । इ० ।

(3) The first member may also be a noun denoting the object of comparison (उपभेष) and the second a noun denoting the standard of comparison (उपमान). E. g.

सुखचन्द्रः=सुखं चन्द्र इव (the moon-like face)। राजिषः=राजा ऋषिरिष (a sage-like king)। नेज्ञकमलम्। दुःखाग्निः। भवसागरः। पुरुष-ब्याप्नः। इ०।

(N. B. The words ब्यान्न, पुंगव, ऋषभ, कुआर, सिंह, बार्ट्ल, नाग and others standing at the end of a Karmadháraya compound signify 'excellent,' 'best,' 'powerful,' &c.)

When the above-mentioned compounds do not involve comparison (उत्ना) but a metaphor (इत्ना), they are dissolved

^{*} The adjective महत् is changed to महा when it is the first member of a Karmadharaya or a Bahuvrihi compound.

thus:—सुखमेव चन्द्रः । राजैव ऋषिः । नेत्रमेव कमलम् । दुःखमेवाप्तिः । भव एव सागरः । पुरुष एव व्याघः । इ० ।

(4) Both the members of a Karmadháraya may be adjectives qualifying one and the same noun. E. g.

कृष्णसारङ्गः=कृष्णश्रासी सारंगश्च। कृताकृतम्=क्रतं च तदकृतं च (done and not done i. e. badly done)। इ०।

Two past participles, one denoting a previous action and the other a subsequent action may form a Karmadharaya. E. g. स्नातानुलिसः=पूर्वे स्नात: पश्चारनुलिसः। गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तः। पीतप्रतिबद्धः। इ०।

15. (a) Indeclinables having the sense of adjectives may be used as first members of Karmadháraya compounds. E.g. नानाविद्याः अनेका विद्याः (various lores), उद्यः पदम् उन्नतं पदम् (an elevated position), अन्तरात्मा, अभोनुवनम्, बहिरिन्द्रियम्, पुरोवातः, पृथग्जनः, नीचैरिंगिरः, निध्यापवादः, व्याभमः, और

(b) A few particles are used in an adjectival sense to

form the first member of a Karmadháraya compound:—

कु, का, कर्, किम्=कुस्सित 'bad'; मु=शोभन, साधु, सम्यक् 'good', 'well'; दुस्=दुष्ट, निन्दित 'bad', 'spoiled'.

कुपुरुषः=कुस्सितः पुरुषः । कापुरुषः । कदश्यः । किंसखा । इ० । सुपुरुषः=शोभनः पुरुषः । सुगन्धः । सुमार्गः । सुकृतम् । इ० । दुर्नीतिः=दुष्टा नीतिः । दुष्कर्म=निन्दितं कर्म । दुर्जनः । इ० ।

16. A Dvigu compound is really a variety of the Karmadháraya, differing from it only in two respects, viz., (1) that its subordinate member is a numeral adjective and (2) the compound denotes an aggregate of the number, and as such is primarily singular, being declined in the Neuter or Feminine (in which last case the suffix $\frac{c}{5}$ is added). E. g.

त्रिभुवनम् = त्रयाणां भुवनानां समाहारः । त्रिलोकी = त्रयाणां लोकानां समाहारः ।

Similarly चतुर्युगम् , दशकुमारम् or दशकुमारी (collection of tenyouths).

17. The following rules regarding changes of final syllables apply to Tatpurusha, Karmadharaya and Dvigu compounds:—

- (a) सिख is changed to सख. E. g. कृष्णसख:। प्रियसख:। इ०।
- (b) राजन् is changed to राज. E. g. वङ्गराजः। महाराजः। इ०।
- (c) अहन् is changed to अह (m.). E. g. उत्तमाह:। सप्ताह: (an aggregate of seven days). But it is changed to अह (m.) after indeclinables, सर्व and words denoting parts of the day. E. g. प्राह्म:।सायाह्म:। सर्वाह्म:। मध्याह्म:। इ०।

(d) प्रिन् is changed to प्य (m.). E. g. राजप्य:। धर्मप्य:। इ०। When it stands at the end of a Dvigu, it is changed to प्य (n.), as also when preceded by indeclinables. E. g. त्रिप्यम्।

कापथम्। विपथम्। इ०।

(e) रात्रि is changed to राज्ञ (n.) after numerals, and राज्ञ (m.) after indeclinables and words denoting parts of the night and after सर्व and पुण्य. E. g. दिराजम्। सर्वराजः। मध्यराजः। पूर्व-राजः। पुण्यराजः। इ०।

(f) गो is changed to गव (गर्वा f.). E. g. परमगव: ।

पञ्चगवम्। (Dvi.) व्यवस्था हिन्सामारी क

(g) नो is changed to नाव (n.) after अर्थ and in Dvigu. E. g. अर्थनावम । हिनावम ।

N. B.—The changes mentioned above do not take place after मु, अति, किम् and अ. E. g. मुराजा, किराजा, अराजा, किसखा, अपन्था: (or अपथ n.), सुपन्था: । इ० ।

EXERCISE III.

त्रिलोकी श्यिता राजशार्दूलाः समरमपास्यान्यतो न प्रयानित मृत्योभयात्। दुःखान्निसंतप्तस्यास्य जनस्य श्रीतलवारिधारा शान्तये न भवति। तेनैव दीपद्वितंन गृद्धप्येन गत्वा मध्यरात्रे वासगृहं प्रविष्टोऽसौ विश्रव्धक्षप्तं तं दुरात्मानं न्यगृह्णात्। उडजायन्यां दशाहमुधित्वा परमेश्वरं महाकालमाराध्य भूपतिर्याध्यां न्यवर्तत। आद्धस्य पूर्वाह्णाद्दपाह्णो विशिष्यते। गृहीतप्रतिमुक्तस्य मालवराजस्य रघुणा श्रीरपाद्वियत न तु मेहिनी। देशान्तरादुष्टजयिनीं गतान्य-श्यिकान्याचीनाख्यायिकाभिस्तत्रस्यो जनो रमयति स्म।

आपुच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुङ्गमालिङ्ग्य शैले । बन्दीः पुंसां रघुपतिपदेरिङ्कतं मेखलासु । न पृथग्जनवच्छुचो वशं विश्वनामुत्तम भन्तुमहेसि । संवत्स महतां चित्तं भवस्युत्पलकोमलम् । आपरसु च महाशैलशिलासंघातकर्कशम् ॥
पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं गुणान्तरं व्रजित शिल्पमाधातुः ।
जलिव समुद्रशुक्ती मुक्ताफलतां पयोदस्य ॥
स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं हितान्न यः संशुणुते स किंप्रभुः ।
यावस्वस्थिमिरं कलेवरगृहं यावच दूरे जरा
यावचेन्द्रियशक्तिरप्रतिहता यावत्क्षयो नायुषः ।
आत्मश्रेयित तावदेव विदुषा कार्यः प्रयत्नो महान्
प्रोहीसे भवने तु कूपखननं प्रस्युद्धमः कींदृशः ॥
तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुक्तरेणास्मदीयं
दूराह्रक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्वारुणा तोरणेन ।
यस्योद्याने कृतकतनयो विधितः कान्तया मे
हस्तप्राप्यस्तवकनमितो बालमन्दारवक्षः ॥

Waves as big as mountains were seen in the turbulent water of the salt ocean.

One should stay for three nights at a holy place.

The wood-cutter felled down all the tall trees in that dense forest.

The great king obtained the way to heaven by these meritorious deeds.

Will Rama accept the sovereignty of the earth enjoyed and left by Bharata?

The sage-like king has been unwell since the day on which he returned from the hermitage of Kanva.

Having narrated various stories in the first part of the night, they set out to another village in the latter part.

You hurry, O cloud, with deep and pleasant sounds, crowds of fatigued travellers, eager to comfort their beloved ones.

He performed two sacrifices, the one in ten and the other in twelve days.

Notes:—शान्तये न भवति—See footnote on page 70 of the F. S. C. विशिष्यते—See Art. 58 of the S. S. C. part 1. आपृच्छत्व—The root प्रस्कु with आ is Atm. and means 'to take leave of,' 'to bid farewell to.' पात्रविशेषन्यस्तं—Placed in or imparted to an excellent material. गुणान्तरं—A higher merit or

excellence. हितान (हितान् + न) &c.—From a friend or wellwisher. (One who does not listen to i.e. receive advice from a friendly adviser). प्रोहीसे अवने तु &c.—An excellent advice to those who do things at the eleventh hour. उत्तरेण—When words expressing direction ending in एन are used, they are construed with the Acc. or Gen. of the place with respect to which the direction is shown; thus उत्तरेण or दक्षिणेन गृहान गृहाणां वा=To the North, South, &c. of the large house. The salt ocean—लवणाम्मोधि: | Turbulent.—ं खुद्ध adj. | A holy place—पुण्यक्षेत्रम् | Dense forest—निविद्यार्थम् | Enjoyed and left—भुक्तित्वष्ट adj. | The first part of the night-पूर्वरात्र: | The latter part-अपरात्र: | Deep and pleasant—मन्द्रत्विष्य adj. | Crowds of fatigued travellers—आन्तप्यिकटन्दानि | In ten (days)—दद्याहेन । Words expressive of time or place are used in the Instrumental when completion of the thing desired is meant to be expressed.

VOCABULARY III.

अगार n. A house. अद्भित pp. adj. Marked. अधिप m. A king. अन्यत: Indecl. Elsewhere. अपर n. The latter part. अप्रतिहत adj. Unimpaired, unmarred. अस vt. With अप To leave, to

abandon.
अस्मत्तीय adj. Our.
आख्यायिका f. A story.
आधाद m. One who imparts.
आराभ्य (Caus. of राष्ट्र with
आ) To propitiate, to please.
आवासन n. Consoling, cheering

Malva. उत्तरेण Indecl. To the north of.

उड़मियनी f. Name of a city in

उधिस्वा Ger. of वस् To dwell.
कर्कश adj. Harsh.
कर्त्वर n. The body.
कान्त m. (०न्ता f.) Beloved one.
काष्ट्रांच्छ m. A wood-cutter.
कीद्श adj. Of what sort?
कृतक adj. (०तिका f.) Adopted.
खनन n. Digging.
ग्द pp. adj. Concealed, hidden.
ग्ह m. pl. A large house.
मह vt. With नि To soize, to
punish.
चाह adj. Beautiful, fine.

उत्सक adj. Eager.

उत्सष्ट pp. adj. Left.

तत्रस्थ adj. Thereof.

as adj. Lofty.

तावत् Indecl. So long.

तारण n. An archway.

त्वर्य (Caus. of त्वर् 1. A.) To hurry.

दिशत pp. adj. Shown.

धनपात m. The god of wealth. नामत pp. adj. Bent, weighed

down.

निविड adj. Dense, thick. पयोद m. A cloud.

परम adj. Great.

पात्र n. A vessel, a fit person.

पूर्व n. The first part.

पुथानन m. A mean person, a fool.

प्रतिमक्त pp. adj. Released. प्रत्यसम् m. Exertion, effort. प्राथित pp. adj. Celebrated. प्राचीन adj. Old, ancient. great adj. Within reach.

मोहीस pp. adj. Blazing, on fire. बाल adj. Young.

भवन n. A house.

भक्त pp. adj. Enjoyed. मध्य n. The middle part.

मन्दार m. A kind of tree.

मन्द्र adj. Deep.

महाकाल m. Name of S'iva.

मालव m. pl. Name of a country. म्ताफल n. A pearl.

मेखला f. A slope, a side.

मेदिनी f. The earth, land. यादत Indecl. As long as.

रवपति m. Râma, the chief of the Raghus.

रमय (Caus. of रम्) To entertain, to give delight to.

लिइ vt. With आ To embrace. लक्ष्य adj. Recognizable, observable.

वन्य adj. Fit to be worshipped or saluted, adorable.

विधित pp. adj. Reared.

विश्वन adj. Self-controlled. strong-minded.

विशेष m. (At the end of a Tatp. compound) Excellent, distinguished, a kind of.

विश्वद्य adj. Confiding. adv. Confidingly, securely.

ब्रन्द n. A crowd.

शादेल m. A tiger.

शिल्प n. Art, skill.

शिष with वि (pass.) To be preferred, to be better than.

यक्ति f. A pearl-oyster, an oyster-shell.

श्र with सम् vi. (A.) To listen.

शैल m. mountain.

आद n. A ceremony performed in honour of a deceased ancestor.

संघात m. Assemblage, multitude.

समर n. Field, battle.

सुरपाति m. Indra, the lord of the gods.

स्तवक m. A cluster or bunch of flowers.

स्वस्थ adj. Safe, sound.

LESSON IV.

COMPOUNDS (Continued).

BAHUVRÍHI OR ATTRIBUTIVE COMPOUNDS.

18. A Bahuvrihi compound usually consists of two members and is an adjective, the adjectival sense of it being wholly due to the formation of the compound and not to any of the members being an adjective.

It denotes the possession of what is signified by the second member as qualified or modified by the first. As the compound is an adjective, the possession is attributed to the person or thing signified by the noun which the compound qualifies. This noun does not, of course, form any part of the compound itself. The relation between the members of the compound is in most cases the same as that in a Tatpurusha, Karmadhâraya or Dvigu, with this difference that the Bahuvrîhi conveys in addition the idea of possession of what in the other compounds is denoted by the principal member. Thus:—

रीर्घबाह Karm. (Masc.) Nom. du.)= रीर्घो बाह (two long arms). रीर्घबाह: Bahu. (Adj)= रीर्घो बाह यस्य सः (one possessed of long arms, long-armed.)

उद्रमुलम् Tatp. (Neat. Nom. sing.)= उद्रस्य मुलम्।

उद्भाव: Bahu. (Adj.)=उद्भव मुखनित मुखं यस्य सः (having the face or head like that of a camel, camel-headed.)

त्रिपुरम् Dvigu (Neut. Nom. sing.)=त्रयाणां पुराणां समाहारः।

त्रिपुरः (दैत्यविशेष:) Bahu. (adj. used as a proper noun)=त्रीणि पुराणि यस्य सः (the lord of three cities).

We give below some typical examples of Bahuvrîhi compounds with their dissolution, &c.—

पीताम्बरः = पीतनम्बरं यस्य सः (wearing a yellow garment)। बहुधनः। इ०।

ऊढरथः = ऊढो रथो येन सः (one that has drawn a chariot)। स्यक्त-जीवितः । नियतेन्द्रियः । इ॰ । अधनादः = मेघस्य नाद इव नादो यस्य सः (thundering like a cloud)।
त्रुक्तनासः । मृगक्रपः। इ॰।

नलामिधः = नलोऽभिधा यस्थ सः (Nala by name, or called Nala)। चित्रप्रीवनामा । राजसंज्ञः । इ० ।

द्धन्द्रादयः=इन्द्र आदियेषां ते (Indra and others)। इन्द्रयमृतयः । इन्द्र-पुरोगाः। इ०।

्चतुर्भुजः = चत्वारा भुजा यस्य सः (four-armed)। त्रिनोचनः । पंचवाणः। दशमुखः। इ०।

श्वतमखः = श्वं मखा यस्य सः (one who has performed a hundred sacrifices), सहस्रदीधितिः । विश्वतिभुज्ञः । इ० ।

*उहृदयः = साधु हृद्यं यस्य सः (kind-hearted)। कुमतिः । दुर्वुद्धिः । एवंविधः = एवं (ईदृशी) विधा यस्य सः (of this kind, such) । द्विविधः = द्वे विधे यस्य सः । त्रिविधः । इ० ।

*नानाविध:=नाना (अनेकाः) विधा यस्य सः । बहुविधः । इ० ।

ैंउचै:शिराः = उचै: (उन्नतं) शिरो सस्य सः (having a high head)। अधी-मुखः । ऊर्ध्वगतिः । अन्तःसारः । पुरोजन्मा । इ० ।

कामलनयना = कमले इव नयने यस्याः सा (lotus-eyed)। विम्वाधरा। इन्दु-वदना । इ० ।

मानसजन्मा (मद्नः)=मानसे जन्म यस्य सः (mind-born, the god of love). क्रीधपरः = क्रोधः परं यस्य सः (full of wrath)। शोकपरायणा। इ०।

19 In some Bahuvrîhi compounds, the attributive member is placed the last. E. g.

चक्रपाणि: = चक्रं पाणी यस्य सः (holding a disc in the hand)। इण्ड-हस्तः। इ०।

भक्तिप्रियः or त्रियभक्तः = भक्तः त्रियो यस्य सः (fond of his devotee). वित्रवतः or वृत्तपातः = पीतं वृतं येन सः।

अस्याकृष्टः or आकृष्टासिः = आकृष्टोऽसिर्येन सः (with the sword drawn).

20. In dissoliving a Bahuvrihi compound, the relative pronoun (यह) used to express the adjectival character of the compound should have the number and gender of the word qualified by the compound, and its case should be Genitive, except when the subordinate member requires any other case. E. g.

^{*} Compare Art. 15.

श्वेताम्बरः =श्वेतमम्बरं यस्य सः। श्वेताम्बराः =श्वेताम्यम्बराणि येषां ते । श्वेताम्बरा = ,, यस्यः सा। ,, = ,, यसां ताः। श्वेताम्बरम् = ,, यस्य तत्। श्वेताम्बराणि = ,, येषां तानि । प्राप्तोदकः =प्राप्तमुदकं यं सः (प्रापः)। ऊढरथः = ऊढो रथो येन सः। उपहृतपशुः = उपहृतः पशुर्थम् सः (रुद्रः)। निर्गतारः = निर्गता अरयो यस्मात् सः (देशः)। उप्तबीजा = उप्तं बीजं यस्यां सा (शृिषः)।

21. (a) The attributive member in some Bahuvrihi compounds is the negative particle अ or अन. E. g. अकारणम् = अविद्यमानं कारणं यस्य तत् (without any cause)। अमृत्यम्। अनन्तम्। अनन्तम्।

(b) The particle स or सह may form the first member of a Bahuvrihi compound and the compound is called सहबहुन्नीहि. E. g. सपुत्र: or सहपुत्र:=पुत्रेण सह। सकामः। सहारः। सोहरः or सहोहर:=समानमुद्दं यस्य सः। सवर्णः। सपक्षः। इ०।

22. The following compounds are classed as Bahuvrîhi

by native grammarians:-

दक्षिणपूर्वा = दक्षिणस्याः पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरन्तरालम् (tha south-east) । उपद्याः = द्शानां समीपे ये सन्ति (nearly ten) । आसन्निर्विशाः = विश्वतिरासनाः (about twenty) । अदूर्गन्नशः = निश्वतिरद्शः (not far from thirty) । अधिकचत्वारिशाः = चत्वारिशतिऽधिकाः (more than forty) । अधिकसप्ताः (more than seventy) । दिन्नाः = द्वी वा नयो वा (two or three) । त्रिचतुराः (three or four) । पश्चपाः = पश्च वा पड्वा । दिद्शाः = द्विरावृत्ता दश्च (twice ten i.e. twenty) । त्रिद्शाः (thrice ten i.e. thirty) । द्वा

The compounds उपद्शाः and others that follow are called संख्याबहुत्रीहि and are always in the plural.

23. Bahuvrhîhi compounds ending in अङ्ग, गात्र, उद्र, स्तन, कण्ड, ओष्ठ, इन्त, सुख, अक्ष (for अक्ष), नासिका, कण, शृद्ग, and केश (all meaning parts of the body of an animal) change their final अ to ई in forming the Feminine base. E. g. सुन्दराङ्गी, (सुन्दराङ्ग ...), तनुगात्री, कृशोदरी, चारकर्णी, तीक्ष्णशृङ्गी, किल्रस्कण्डी, विद्रमोष्ठी, चनद्रसुखी, पतितदन्ती, कमलाक्षी, सुकेशी, ई.c.

^{*} The initial ओ of ओड and ओनु combines with a preceding

- 24. The following changes of final syllables take place in Bahuvrihi compounds:—
- (a) সন্ধি is changed to স্বাধ. When সন্ধি means the eye of an animal, the Feminine base is formed by adding ই, otherwise by সা. E. g. কাললাম: (ংলা f.). But ন্যুলামা বৈত্যাহি: (a bamboo stick with large knots).
- (b) गन्ध is changed to गन्धि after उत्, सु, सुरिन and पृति.

 E. g. उहन्धिः। सुरिनगन्धि। पृतिगन्धि=पृतिः (दुष्टः) गन्धी यस्य तत् (कुसुमम्)। It is also changed to गन्धि after words of comparison.

 E. g. मधुगन्धिः=मधुनो गन्ध इव गन्धी यस्य सः (smelling like honey)। पद्मगन्धि। इ०।
 - (c) जाया is changed to जानि. E. g. उमाजानिः = उमा जाया यस्य सः। लक्ष्मीजानिः। इ०।
 - (d) इन्त is changed to इत् after सु and numerals intended to show age, (the compound ending in इत् being declined like खत्). E. g. सुद्त्। सुद्ती। द्विद्त्। द्विद्ती। But एकद्द्तः। प्तित्दन्ती।
 - (e) धनुस् is changed to धन्वन्. E. g. गाण्डीवधन्वा । सुधन्वा ।
 - (f) धर्म is changed to धर्मन् when preceded by only one word in the same compound. E. g. समानधर्मा। सुधर्मा।
 - (g) पाद is changed to पाद after numerals, स and many words of comparison. E. g. द्विपाइ (Fem. द्विपाइ or द्विपदी), सपाइ (Fem. सुपाद or सुपदी), व्याघ्रपाद । इ०।
 - (h) प्रजा (progeny) and नेधा (intelligence, wisdom) become प्रजस् and नेधस् after सु, दुस् or दुर्, and अ (negative particle). E. g. सुप्रजा:, दुष्पजा:, अपजा:, सुनेधा:,। दुर्मेधा:, अनेधा:।

(i) पथिन is changed to पथ, and गी to गु. E. g. रम्यपथी देश:;

25. Bahuvrihi compounds ending in feminine words of the type of नहीं or वधू always take the suffix का. E. g. बहुनहींक: (का f.)। सवधूक:। सस्त्रीक:। इ०।

अ or आ to form ओ or औ. E.g. बिम्ब + ओष्ठ=बिम्बोष्ठ or विम्बोष्ठ; स्थूल + ओतु = स्थूलोतु or स्थुलोतु ।

Bahuvrihi compounds ending in द्ध also take the suffix क, while those ending in इन् take it necessarily in forming the Feminine base only. E. g. गतभर्दका। सपिदकः। बहुधनिका (Fem. of बहुधनिक्).

Bahuvrihi compounds having a feminine noun ending in at the end, shorten that आ to अ, but they may take the suffix क in which case the shortening of the आ is optional.

E. g. पुल्पितलतः or पुल्पितलतकः or पुल्पितलताकः। So also बहुआर्थः । तीक्ष्णदेष्ट्रकः। इ०।

In many Bahuvrîhi compounds the addition of the suffix: क is optional, especially in those in which no change of the final is prescribed by rules given in Art. 24. E. g. उत्तमकलः or उत्तमकलः । महायशाः महायशस्कः । But only ब्याग्नपाद, सुगन्धिः, &c.

- 26. Adjectives (ending in any vowel or consonant except क) when they are used as the first members of Karmadhâraya or Bahuvrîhi compounds and qualify a feminine noun, assume their crude (Masc.) base in the compound. This rule is not applicable in the case of adjectives used as nouns. E. g. चित्रगुः=चित्रगगैर्यस्य सः। युवजानिः=युवतिर्जाया यस्य सः। तत्स्त्री=सा स्त्री। महाचमूः=महती चमुः। महाचमूकः=महती चमूर्यस्य सः। Similarly बहुलक्ष्मीकः। ऊर्ध्वदृष्टिः। रूपवद्भार्थः। But ब्राह्मणीभार्थः, भीरूभार्थः, कान्ताहितीयः, &c.
- 27. A Bahuvrîhi compound may be used as an adverbby giving it the form of Neut. Acc. Sing. E. g. बहुविधम (variously), सकस्पम् (tremblingly), &c.

EXERCISE VI.

किर्मिश्वस्सरिस गृढपीयो नाम कच्छपो वसित सम । तस्य द्दी गृष्ठी जीवितनिर्विशेषी सहस्वास्ताम् । तौ प्रत्यहं सरस्तीरमागत्य तेन सह पुण्याभिः कथाभिः सुखेन कालं नीत्वास्तमनकाले स्वनीडसंश्रयमकुरुताम् । गृढपीयोऽपि तेन साधुसमागमेन शास्त्रनिपुणो बहुश्चतश्च संजातः। परं जातिस्वभावानित्यमधीरप्रकृतिरेवासीत् । अथ गच्छता कालेनानावृष्टिवशात् तस्सरः शनैः शनैः शोषमयात् । सृताश्च नानाविधा जलजन्तवः । गृढपीयोऽपि नष्टबान्धवजनः कथमण्यायुःशेषतया सरस एकदेशे कष्टेन प्राणान् धारयति सम

ततस्तद्ःखदुःखितौ गृश्रौ तमाहतुः। सखे जम्बालशेषमेतस्सरः संवृत्तम्।
तत्कयं भवतात्र जीवितुं शक्यमिति चिन्ताकुलमावयोह्दयम् । असह्यश्च
पुनस्त्वत्सदृशेन चिरसुहृदा वियोगो भवेत्। तदेवंगते किं कुर्वः। तत्त्योर्वचनं
श्चत्वा गृहमीवोऽपि विषण्णमनाः साश्चमुखस्तावाह। भो न मेऽधुनाशा जीवितं
प्रति सर्वथा मंदभाग्योऽस्मि । तत्र भवद्भ्यां मद्धेतोविषादः कार्यः। न च
स्वजीविते विरागः कर्तव्यः। केवलं स्मर्तव्योहं प्रियजनकथासु।

तत्तस्य वचः श्रुत्वा तयोरेकतरः पाह । वयस्य न स्वं धेर्ये त्यक्तुमर्हसि । विचिन्त्यतां कोऽपि जीवितरक्षणोपायो येनैतामि महापदं तरिस । गृ्ढमीव आह । सत्यमुद्दितं वयस्येन । परमस्मिन्महासंकटे न मे बुद्धः प्रभवति । किं करोमि सर्वथा विवशोऽस्मि संजातः । तद्यदि भवद्भयां कश्चिद्धपायो दृष्टो

भवेद्रक्ष्यन्तामेते ममाल्पभाग्यस्य प्रीणाः।

ततोऽन्यतरेणोक्तम्। अस्ति तावदेक एवोपायः। इतो नातिदूरे प्रभूतजलं नीलोई नाम सरो विद्यते तत्र त्वां नयावः। इदमत्र लघुकाष्ठं तिष्ठति। एवत्त्वया मध्यदेशे दन्तैः सुदृढमालम्ब्यताम्। आवां चैनत्कोटिभागयोर्गृहीत्वा त्वत्सिहत-मुद्धृत्य तत्सरो नयावः। परं त्वया मौनव्रतेन भवित्व्यम्। नो चेत्काष्ठात्पतितः पञ्चत्वं गच्छेः। गृदमीव आह। एवं करोमि। न पुनर्मागे किमपि वचनप्रयोजनं स्यात्। बलवती च जीविताशा यया मीवादिबन्धनमि सह्यं भवेत्।

अय ते तथोचैरम्बरवर्तमा गच्छन्तः कस्यचिन्महापुरस्योपिर पाप्ताः। तत्र ये पौरास्ते तं कच्छपं तथा गृश्राभ्यां नीयनानमालोक्य सविस्मयमब्रुवत्। अहो चक्राकारं किमपि पक्षिभ्यां नीयते पद्यत पद्यतेति। एवं तेषां भियः संवदतां महान्कोलाहलः संजातः। गृढमीवस्तूर्ध्वदृष्टिस्तान् विस्मयाकुलान् पौराननीक्षमाणः केवलं तं कोलाहलमशूणोत्। सहसैव चोपजातकुतृहलो नष्टप्रतिभो विस्मृतमित्रवचनो "भोः किमेष कोलाहल" इस्यर्थोक्ते काष्टाद्धष्टो वेगेन भूमौ निपतितः पौरैर्लगुडहस्तैन्यांपाद्यत।

> रामः कमलपत्राक्षः पूर्णचन्द्रिनभाननः । तेजसादित्यस्काशो यशसा वासवीपमः ॥ ते प्रभामण्डलैर्व्याम छोतयन्तस्तपोधनाः । सारुन्धतीकाः सपि पादुरासन्पुरः प्रभोः ॥ स स्वं प्रशस्ते महिते मदीये वसंश्वतुर्थोऽग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे । द्वित्राण्यहान्यहेसि सोद्धमहेन् यावद्यते साधियतुं त्वद्र्यम् ॥ अथार्थरात्रं स्तिमितपदीपे शप्यागृहे सुप्रजने प्रसुद्धः । कुशः प्रवासस्थकलत्रवेशामदृष्टपूर्वो वनितामपृश्यत् ॥

Thus did the wise Bibhîshana speak to Râvana:—O my brother, let Sîtá be sent back to the son of Das'aratha before Lanká is besieged by thousands of monkeys who use their jaws

and nails as their weapons. Let the fair bodied one be given back to the elder brother of Lakshmana before he crosses this ocean and kills numbers of our brave warriors. His shafts are truly like thunderbolts in their force and resemble a powerful wind in their speed. Even if you were protected by demons you could not escape alive when struck by the missiles of Ráma used with their spells. Lankâ is no doubt surrounded by lofty fortress walls; it is guarded by brave demons at every entrance; and hence you think yourself to be safe from any danger. But walls and demons will lie low on the ground, when stones without number will be hurled against them by monkeys. You do not get sleep because, O ten-necked one, in bringing Sitá here and placing her in the grove of As'oka, with ugly female demons for her attendants, you have in truth brought home a serpent of deadly poison and of sharp fangs. It is as it were a fire of intense heat and will be the cause of death to you and all who are infatuated like you. O thoughtless one, it is vain to hope for victory against this god in human form.

Notes-जीवितनिर्विशेषी=जीवितानिर्विशेषी'as dear as life itself'. बहुश्रतः = बहु श्रतं यस्य सः ' very learned, well-informed. 'अनावृष्टि-वशात=Owing to drought.आयुः शेषतया=आयुषः शेषः(आयुःशेषः) तस्य भावः (आयु:शेषता) तया 'On account of having some life remaining.' चिरसुहद्=चिरं सुहृद्। एवंगने—such being the case. सर्वथा— Wholly. महेतो: (Gen.)—For my sake, on my account. नीलोइम्= नीलमुदकं यस्य तत्। मध्यदेशे = मध्ये देशे 'In the middle.' सुदृहस्—The prefix सु when prefixed to adjectives or adverbs has the sense of 'very.' त्वत्सहितम् = त्वया सहितम् 'Together with you'. अधींक्त= उक्तस्यार्थम् (अधीक्तम्) तास्मन् (Loc. Abs.). पूर्णचन्द्रानिभाननः—The words निभ, संकाश, नीकाश, प्रतीकाश, संनिकाश, उपम, &c are used only at the end of an Instr. Tap compound, but in dissolving the compound the word त्रश is substituted for them; thus चन्द्रनिभ: = चन्द्रेण सबुशः। आदित्यसंकाशः। वासवोपमः। इ०।पुरः प्रभोः—Before the god Siva. सोढुम्—To be patient, to wait. प्रवासस्यकलनवेशाम्— Dressed like a woman whose husband has left the house and is travelling abroad. Let Sita be sent back-प्रेडयतां, निवर्ततां दाशस्थाय मैथिली। Before Lanka is besieged &c. - यावन लड्डावरूध्यते तावत्। Who

use their jaws &c. -- नखदंष्ट्रायुधाः। Let the fair-bodied one &c. -- सतः नुरसी प्रस्यर्थताम् । Elder brother-अप्रजन्मन् । Like thunderbolts &c.-त्रजसाराः शराः । Resemble a powerfull wind &c .- वायुसमानवेगाः । You cannot escape alive—न जीवन प्रतिसुच्यसे ! Missiles used with their spells-मन्त्रप्रयुक्तान्यस्त्राणि । No doubt-असंशयम् । Without number—असंख्याः। In bringing &c.-should be rendered by using a present participle; thus सीतामत्रानयता त्वया सर्प एव गृहं प्रवेशित:। With ugly female demons &c .- विरूपराक्षसीपरिजना । Ugly-विरूप, विक्रतरूप। Cause of death-मृत्युकार्णम्। Thoughtless one-नष्ट-विवेकः। In human form-मनुष्यरूपः।

VOCABULARY IV.

अकुतोभय adj Having no fear from any quarter, safe from any danger.

अधीर adj. Unsteady, impatient. अनावृष्टि f. Drought.

अरूचिती f. Wife of the sage

अहत adj. (Pres. part.) Worthy of respect.

अस्तमन n. setting of the sun. आकृत adj. Full of, filled.

आदि m. The first.

आनन n.The face.

आशंसा f. Hope.

उपम adj. (At the end of a compound) Like, resembling.

ऊर्घ adj. Upward, directed upwards.

कच्छप m. (०पी f.) A tortoise. कलत्र n. A wife.

काष्ट n. A piece of wood.

कृत्हल n. Curiosity.

कोटी f. End, extremity. A crore. कोलाइल m. Noise, uproar.

गुन्न m. A vulture. मीवा f. The neck.

चक्र n. A wheel.

चतुर्थ adj. Fourth.

जन्त m. A creature.

जम्बाल m. Mud or moss.

जाति f. Class, kind.

तपोधन m. An ascetic, a devotee.

दाह m. Heat, burning.

द्र: खित adj. Distressed, pained.

नख n. A nail.

नष्ट pp. adj. Perished, lost. नातिहरे adv. Not very far off.

निप्ण adj. Skilled in, full off.

निम adj. (At the end of a compound) Like, resembling.

निर्विशेष adj. Without diffrence

or distinction.

नीड n. A. nest.

पत्र n. A leaf.

परिवृत pp. adj. Surrounded. पण्य adj. Holy, pious.

पूर्ण adj. Full, complete.

पीर m. A citizen. प्रतिभा f. Presence of mind, genius.

प्रदीप m. A lamp.
प्रबुद्ध pp. adj. Awakened.
प्रभूत adj. Abundant, ample.
प्रवासस्य adj. Travelling.
प्रशस्त adj. Excellent, best.
प्राकारभित्त f. A rampart wall,
a fortress-wall.

प्रादुस् Indeel. Before the root अस् or भू means to appear, to be visible.

बन्धन n. Tying, fettering. बान्धन m. A kinsman, a relative. भनितन्य Poten. part. (Used impersonally) Should be.

भाग m. A part. A place. भाग्य n. Luck, fortune. भ्रष्ट pp. adj. Fallen from, dropped down.

ਸਾਤਰ n. A circle, A ring. ਸ਼ਰਕ m. A spell. ਸ਼ਰਿਕ adj. Sacred, honoured. ਸੀਜ n. Silence. ਰਸ਼ਤ m. A stick.

लम्ब्रणं. (लम्बते I. A.) with आ vt. To take hold of, to rest on.

वनिता f. A woman. वासव m. A name of Indra. विभा f. A kind, sort. वियोग m. Separation. विराग m.Indifference, aversion. विवदा adj. Helpless. विषण pp. adj. Dejected, sad.

विस्मय m. Wonder. वेदा m. Dress, disguise. च्योमन् n. The sky.

श्वस्य Poten. part. (Used impersonally) Possible.

शने: Indecl. Gradually. शच्या f. A bed. शेष m. What remains behind, remainder.

शोष m Dryness.

श्चन n. Learning. संभय m. Taking shelter.

संकाश adj. (At the end of a compound) Like, resembling

संख्या f. Number. सहज्ञ adj. Like.

समान adj. Similar, like.

सहित or संहित pp. adj. Accompanied by, united.

सहा adj. Bearable. सार m. Strength, force. Essence, pith.

सुत्र pp. adj. Asleep. सोडुम् Infin. (fr. सह) To wait. स्तिमित adj. Steady, motionless. स्वभाव m. Nature.

स्मर्तेष्य adj. Should be remembered.

LESSON V. Samuel and V. C.

COMPOUNDS (Continued).

- I. DVANDVA, OR COPULATIVE COMPOUNDS.
- 28. There are two varieties of Dvandva, namely, the simple Dvandva and the collective Dvandva.

A simple Dvandva compound consists of words which, if not compounded, would be joined by the conjunction \exists (and). The Number of the compound word corresponds to the number of individuals or classes denoted by the nouns forming the compound. The Gender of the compound is that of its last member. E. g.

रामंक्रुष्णी (m. Du.) = रामश्च क्रुष्णश्च। रामलक्ष्मणसीताः (f. Pl.) = रामश्च लक्ष्मणश्च सीता च। कामकोधलोभमोहमहमत्सराः (m. Pl.) = कामश्च क्रोधश्च इ०। पुष्पपत्रे (n. Du.) = पुष्पं च पत्रं च (a flower and a leaf). पुष्पपत्राणि (n.Pl.) = पुष्पाणि च पत्राणि च (flowers and leaves)..

The \equiv (and) in the above dissolution is the word addedto express the relation in which the words are joined in a-Dvandva compound.

29. Two or more adjectives may be joined to form asimple Dvandva compound, provided they qualify as many separate nouns or denote different classes of the nounqualified. E. g.

उदितास्तंगतौ (चन्द्रसूर्यौ) = उदितः (चन्द्रः) अस्तंगतश्च (मूर्यः)। Similarly वृद्धतरुणौ (भीष्मार्जुनौ)। उपकृतापकृतौ (मित्रारी)। श्वीतोष्णो (जले) = श्रीतं चौष्णं च शीतोष्णो । उत्तमाधममध्यमाः (पुरुषाः) = उत्तमश्चान्धमभ्यमभ्यमश्च । इ०।

30. In forming a Dvandva compound, the nouns denoting persons or things are joined in the order of their importance, the more important preceding the less important. Words expressive of actions or events should be joined in the order in which they take place. E. g. देविभानवा:, जनमस्ले, । इ० ।

31. When nouns ending in ऋ and implying blood relationship or some learning form a simple Dyandva compound, the final ऋ of the preceding noun is changed to आ. E. g. नातापितरी। होतापोतारी। इ०।

When the compound consists of the names of deities the final vowel of the preceding noun is lengthened. E. g. मित्रावरणी। अभीवरणी। अभीवरणी। अभीवरणी। अभीवरणी।

32. When a Dvandva compound is used to denote an aggregate of the individuals denoted by its members, it is called the collective Dvandva (समहारहन्द्र). It is by itself singular and neuter, but may be used in dual or plural when two or more aggregates are mentioned. E. g.

पाणिपादम्=पाणी च पादी च (एतेषां समाहारः) पाणिपादम् । सुखदुःखम् = सुखं च दुःखं च (एतयोः समाहारः) सुखदुःखम् । वधूवरम् = वधूश्च वरश्च (एतयोः समाहारः) वधूवरम् (a pair of bride and

bridegroom), वधूवरे (two pairs), वधूवराणि (many pairs). हस्त्यश्वरथपादातम्=हस्तिनश्च अश्वाश्च रथाश्च पादाताश्च (एतेषां समाहारः)

हस्त्यश्वरथपादातम्।

Exceptions: —The words अहन् and रात्रि form the collective Dvandva compound अहोरात्रः (day and night) which is Masculine. नक्तींद्वम्, रातिदिवम् and अहर्दिवम् are Dvandva compounds used only as adverbs (नक्तं च दिवा च। रात्रों च दिवा च। अहनि च दिवा च (day after day).

33. The collective Dvandva is formed generally of words signifying insects, limbs of the body of an animal, parts of an army, animals or objects between which there is antipathy, and often of words in the plural signifying birds, beasts, trees, fruits, corn, grass, &c. E. g.

पाणिपादम्। यूकालिक्षम्। हस्त्यश्वम्। अहिनकुलम्। प्रक्षन्यमोधम्। हरुप्रतम्। ग्रुक्रवकम्। वर्रामलकम्। अधरोत्तरम्। ह०। Bat प्रक्षन्यमोधौ । अश्ववडवौ। रियकाश्वारिहो । बर्रामलके । अधरोत्तरे । इ०।

34. When a collective Dvandva ends in a letter of the palatal class or द, ष् or ह, आ is added to it. E. g. वाक्रवचम्। धामीहषदम्। वाक्रिवयम्। छन्रोपानहम्। इ०।

35. Following verses contain some special Dvandva-compounds:—

मातापितरौ पितरौ मातरपितरौ प्रसूजनियतारौ । अभूद्वग्रुरौ द्वग्रुरौ पुत्रौ पुत्रश्च दुहिता च ॥ दंपती जंपती जायापती भार्यापती च तौ । यावाप्रिक्यौ रोदस्यौ द्यावाभूमी च रोदसी ॥

मातापितः मातरापित and प्रसूजनियतः (m. Du. only)=father and mother, i. e. parents.

हंपति, जंपति, जायापति, भार्यापति (m. Du. only) = husband and wife. बावाप्रथिनी f, बावाभूमि f, रोहसी f, and रोहस् n. (all declined in the dual) = heaven and earth.

पितरौ=मातापितरौ । अग्रुरौ=अश्रूअग्रुरौ । पुत्रौ=पुत्रीपुत्रौ । So also श्रातरौ=श्रात्रभगिनयौ ।

In such cases पित्ररी, श्रश्रारी, &c. are said to be एकश्रेष. *

- 2. AVYAYÎBHA'VA, OR ADVERBIAL COMPOUNDS.
- 36. An Avyayîbháva compound is always an adverb. It is usually formed by joining an adverb or an indeclinable particle to another word. The indeclinable particle is to be considered the principal member of the compound, and denotes the sense of an oblique case, or the ideas of time, place, manner, degree, presence or absence, &c.

An Avyayibhâva compound is indissoluble and must be partially explained by words not contained in the compound itself. The compound has always the form of the Neut. Acc. sing., except when it ends in भ, in which case it may optionally take the terminations of the Ablative; ‡ as बहियोमस् or बहियोमार भ

^{*}This एकशेष is allowed to be formed generally of common nouns denoting the males of a class, the females of which are signified by the same nouns taking the suffix ई or आ; e.g.. ब्राह्मणौ=ब्राह्मणश्च ब्राह्मणौ = व । मय्रौ = मय्रभ मय्री च।

[†] The ablative should, however, be used when the compound has the sense of that case.

EXAMPLES.

अधिहारे = हराविति (in or on Hari). अधिस्त्रि = स्त्रिष्वधिकृत्य (about women), अध्यात्मस् । इ० । उपक्रमम् = कंभस्य समीपम् (near the pot), उपनिह, उपागिरि । आजलिय=आ जलधेः (as far as the sea), आजन्म, आबीलान्तम् । अभ्यग्नि = आग्नमभि (towards or into the fire), अभिम्खम् । प्रत्यप्ति = अप्ति प्रति अनुवनम्=वनमन् (near the forest). अनुर्यम्=रथानां पश्चात् (after the chariots). अनुगङ्ग्य=गङ्गमन्वायतम् (on or along the bank of the Ganges). अनुक्ष्यम्=क्ष्यस्य योग्यम् (properly, fittingly). परिगङ्गम् or परिगङ्गात=गङ्गायाः पारम् (beyond the Ganges). मध्येगङ्गम्=गङगाया मध्यम् (in the middle of the Ganges). अपत्रिगतम् = अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यः (away from the Trigarta country). परित्रिगतम्=परि त्रिगतंभ्यः बहिमीमम्=मामाद्वाहिः (outside the village). अन्तर्वामम्=पामस्यान्तः (inside the village). अतिसीमम्=सीमानगतिक्रम्य (beyond the limit). प्रतिदिनम् = दिने दिने (every day), प्रतिपर्वम । इ० । प्रत्यक्षम्=अक्षोः समीपम् (before one's eyes or in one's presence). सत्णम = त्णमप्यपरित्यज्य (not omitting even grass). यावरवकाशम् = यावानवकाशम्ताबान् (as much as the space or time would allow).

परांशम् = अक्षाः परम् (behind, or in one's absence). समअम् = अक्षाः समीपम् (before, in front of). यथाक्रमम् = क्रममनतिकम्य (in order, according to the order). यथापृत्रम् (as before), &c.

37. The following changes of final syllables take place in Avyayîbhâva compounds:—

(a) Long vowels are shortened, ए and ऐ are changed to इ, and ओ and औ to उ. E. g. अनुगङ्गम्, अधिस्त्रि, उपवधु, उपगु, प्रतितु, उपदा, &c.

(h) Masculine and Feminine nouns ending in अन् drop their final न and Neuter ones do so optionally. B. g. अध्यासम् , उपसीमम्, उपसीमम्, उपसीमम्, उपसीमम्, अपसीमम्, अपसीमम्यम्, अपसीम्, अपसी

(c) The words दिन, दिश, अक्षि and पियन become दिन, दिश, अक्ष and पथ; नदी and गिरि become नद and गिर optionally. E. g. प्रतिदिनम्, प्रतिदिनम्, प्रत्यक्षम्, अनुप्यम्, अधिगिरम् or अधिगिरि, उपनदम् or उपनदि, &c.

EXERCISE V.

अनुविन्ध्यं वर्तते तत्तपोवनं यत्र यथाकालं वर्षति पर्जन्यो नक्ति हिवं सुरअयो वायवो वहन्ति गोव्याप्रं च विस्मृतवैरमेकत्र क्रीडिति। मीनमकरदर्दुराहिपरित्यक्तं सरो वीक्ष्य सिचन्ताः सर्वे बका अभवत्। तिसन्नाश्रमे देविषमानवानां रम्याः कथाः शुण्वन्तः सुखेन कालमयापयत् । प्रत्यहं यथाविधि वैश्वानरं जुड्धि वैद्यानधीष्य मातरपितरी गुरं च सेवस्य । प्राप्तहस्तपादपीवादिबन्धनास्ते पारेवारिधि राजपुरुषेरनीयन्त ।

मान्यः स ने स्थावरजङ्गमानां सगिरिथतिप्रत्यवहारहेतुः।
तस्माद्रच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीणां
ज्ञाह्नोः कन्यां सगरतनयस्वर्गसोपानपंक्तिम्।
वागर्थाविव संपुक्ती वागर्थप्रतिपत्तये।
जगतः पितरी वन्दे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ॥
मृगमीनसङ्जनानां तृणजलसंतोषविहित्वृत्तीनाम्।
लुब्धकधीवरिषग्रना निष्कारणवैरिणो जगति॥
गच्छाति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्थितं चेतः।
चिनांग्रक्तिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य॥

त्वमहेतां प्राप्तसरः स्मृतोऽसि नः शकुन्तला मूर्तिमती च सित्क्रिया। समानयंस्तुल्यगुणं वधूवरं चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापितः॥

करकमलवितीणेरम्बुनीवारशाष्ये— स्तरुशकुनिकुरङ्गान्मेथिली यानपुष्यत्। भवति मम विकारस्तेषु दृष्टेषु कीऽपि द्रव इव हृद्यस्य प्रस्तरोद्धेद्योग्यः॥

अपि क्रियार्थे सुलभं सिनत्कुशं जलान्यपि स्नानविधिक्षमाणि ते । अपि स्वश्नस्या नपिस प्रवर्तसे शरीरमाद्यं खलु धर्मसाधनम् ॥ यदि जिलोकी गणनापरा स्यात्तस्याः समाप्तियदि नायुषः स्यात् । परिपरार्धे गणितं यदि स्याद्गणेयनिः शेषगुणोऽपि स स्यात् ॥

Benares is situated on the bank of the Ganges where many Hindus go every year on a pilgrimage.

The king went abunting and killed tigers, wolves, bears and other wild beasts.

The lion and the ass, travelling outside the town were one day eaught in a trap.

Râma, Lakshmana and Sîtâ banished by Das'aratha dwelt in a hut on the mountain.

A bow to the creator of the three worlds and things movable and immovable (therein)!

Teachers explain theory to their pupils according to their ability and at the proper time.

The two sons of S'iva and Parvati are Ganapati and Kartikeya.

During the first ten days of Jyeshtha people bathe early every day in rivers and visit every temple.

I saw a male and female Kinnara roaming at will near the lake.

Notes. अनुक्रनखलम् = कनखलस्याद्वेः समीपे 'Near mount Kanakhala.' सगरतनयस्वर्गसोपानपंक्तिम्—In which the sons of Sagara found a flight of steps to heaven. The hundred sons of Sagara burnt by the curse of the sage Kapila were saved by Bhagiratha with the water of the Ganges. प्रतिवातम्=वातं प्रति i. e. वातस्वानमुख्य 'Towards or against the wind.' को उपि=भनिर्वा च्यः'Indescribable.' पारेपरार्थम् = परार्थस्य पारम् 'Beyond परार्थ'. On a pilgrimage—यात्राये। Caught in a trap—कृदयन्त्रगृहीतो। Of things movable and immovable—चराचराणां भूतानाम्। At proper time—यथाकालम्। A male and a female Kinnara—कित्ररो।

VOCABULARY V.

अवतीर्ण pp. adj. Descended. असंस्थित adj. Restless, confused आय adj. First, foremost. उद्देव m. Breaking. Opening. स्था m. A bear. कनसल m. Name of a mountain. किन्नर m. (री. f.) A kind of mythical demigods, with the body of man and the head of horse. They were singers and musicians to gods.

कुरङ्ग m. (०गी f.) A deer. कुरा m. A kind of grass. कृदयंत्र n. A trap, a snare. केतु m. A flag, a banner. सम adj. Fit, sufficient. मणना f. Counting. गणित n. Mathematics. गणेयवdj. What may be counted. चक्ष vt. With वि and आ To explain.

चर adj. Movable.

चीनांशुक n. A silken cloth.

जह m. Name of a king.

ज्येष्ठ m. The third lunar month. तुल्य adj. Like, similar, equal. बहेर m. A frog.

देवतायतन n. A temple.

द्रव m. Juice, a fluid substance. धीवर m. (० री f.) A fisherman. निष्कारण adj. Without a cause,

causeless.

नि: शेष adj. Without a remainder, all, entire.

मीवार m. Rice growing wild or without cultivation.

पञ्जात् Indecl. Behind.

विद्युत adj. Slanderous, wicked, betraying.

प्रतिपत्ति J. Understanding, knowledge.

प्रत्यवहार m. Universal destruction.

प्रस्तर m. A stone.

प्राप्तसर adj. Foremost, first.

बक m. Crane.

मकर m. (o री f.) A crocodile, a shark.

मानव m. A man, a human being.

मान्य adj. Worthy of respect. मीन m. A fish मुर्तिमत्वdj.Incarnate, embodied

मृतिमत्*adj*.Incarnate, embodied मृग्या f. Hunting, a chase.

यात्रा f. Pilgrimage.

योग्य adj. Fit, ab!e.

लुक्धंक m. A hunter.

वाच्य n. Blame, censure.

वात m. Wind.

वारिधि m. An ocean.

विकार m. Excitement, agony विकाश pp. adj. Given.

विधि m. A rite, a ceremony, performance.

विहित pp.adj.Done, carried out इक m. (oकी f.) A wolf. यत्ति f. Living, occupation.

बैर n. Enmity.

वैरिन् (०णी f.) An enemy.

वैश्वानर m. Fire. शकुनि m. A bird.

श्चन्प n. Young grass. शास्त्र n. Theory.

सगर m. Name of a king. सन्तिया f. Virtue, righteousness. सन्तेष m. Satisfaction.

समाप्ति f. Completion, finishing. संयुक्त pp. adj. Blended, united.

सर्ग m. Oreation.

साधन n. A means, an expedient. द्वलभ adj. Attainable, available. सापान n. Stairs, steps, a ladder. स्थिति f. Preservation.

स्वेर adj. Wanton, unrestrained adv. At will.

LESSON I.

COMPOUNDS (Continued.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

- 38. The formation of certain Gen. Tatpurusha compounds is not allowed in Sanskrit.
- (a) The Gen. Tatp. must not be formed to express comparison or distinction. Thus we must say नृणां श्रेष्ट:। पान्थानां शीघ्रतमः।
- N. B. When such compounds as नर्भेष्ठ, नरोत्तन, &c. occur, they are dissolved as Loc. Tatp. as नरेषु भेष्ठः or उत्तमः &c.
- (b) Ordinal numerals and abstract nouns are generally not allowed to stand as principal members in a Gen. Tatp. Thus we must say তারালা দক্ষদ:, কাকংয কাডেয়াঁ &c.
- (c) Derivative words ending in अक and ह and showing agent, cannot form the principal members of a Gen. Tatp. with the object of the action as the subordinate member. E. g. अयां सद्दा, पुरां भेता, लतानां नर्तकः, ओरनस्य भोजकः, इ०। But काध्यनायकः, प्रामसेवकः, गृहमूषकः, &c. (Here काध्य, पाम, गृह, &c. are not the objects of the actions of which नायक, सेवक, मूषक &c. are the agents).

Exceptions: —The words याजक, पूजक, परिचारक, अध्यापक, अहं (husband, master) and some others, and also words ending in अक indicating a profession may stand as the last member of a Gen. Tatp. E. g. ब्राह्मणयाजक:। देवपूजक:। राजपरिचारक:। वेदाध्यापक:। लेहाहकारक: (a blacksmith)। संदेशहारक: (a messenger)। इ०।

(d) A derivative noun denoting action can form a Gen. Tatp. with the words denoting either the agent or the object of the action, but when in a sentence both are mentioned neither must be compounded. (This rule is not very strictly observed in classical literature). E. g.

गवां होहः = गोहोहः। पयसः पानम् = पयःपानम् । वचनस्योक्तिः =

गोगानां बोहः=गोपदोहः। वस्सस्य पानम्=वस्सपानम्। ब्राह्मणस्योक्तिः= अग्रह्मणोक्तिः। इ०।

But गोर्पेगवां दोहः । वत्सेन पयसः पानम् । ब्राह्मणेन वचनस्योक्तिः । सूर्येण जलस्य शोषः । वायुना तरूणां भङ्गः । ब्रह्मणा जगतः छतिः । इ० ।

39. In some Tatp. compounds the original case terminations of the subordinate members are retained. This is also the case in some Bahu. compounds. Such compounds are called अलुक् तस्पु॰ or बहु॰.

व्हर्ताया (अलुक्) = जनुषान्धः। आत्मनापश्चमः। इ०।
चतुर्था ,, = आत्मनेपदम्। परस्मैपदम्।
पंचमी ,, = स्तोकान्छक्तः। दूराद्दागतः। कृष्ण्राह्महथम्।
पठी ,, = वाचस्पतिः। दिवस्पतिः। मातुःस्वसा ००० व्वसा।
पितुःस्वसा ००० व्वसा। विद्यापतिः। अपापतिः।
दास्याःपुत्रः। इ०।

न्सप्तमी " =युधिष्ठिरः।गेहेग्नूरः। इ०। अलुक् बहु॰ " = उरसिलोमा । कंठेकालः । वाचौयुक्तिः । इ०।

40. Prefixes having the sense of nouns or adjectives can be used as first members of Tatpurusha compounds. They are either (a) principal members or (b) subordinate members in those compounds. When subordinate they are adjectival to the following nouns, but when principal they govern the case of the following nouns, and the compounds themselves are generally adjectival. E. g.

(a)

वि—विलक्षणः=विगतो लक्षणात्। विरथः=विरहितो रथेन। विशि**यम्**= प्रियाद्विभिन्नम्। विपक्षः। इ०। CHARLES PARK (B)

अति—अतिवेगः=अतिशयितो वेगः। अत्याशा। इ०। अधि—अधिराजः=अधिको राजा। अधिदेवता=अधिष्ठिता देवता ▶ अधिपतिः। इ०।

भप—अपद्याद्यः = कुत्सितः ग्राद्यः । अपमार्गः = अपकृष्टो मार्गः । इ० । ढप—ढपपरम् = उपगतं परम् । उपवनम् । इ० । प्र—प्राचार्यः = प्रगत आचार्यः । प्रकोपः = प्रकृष्टः कोपः । प्रजागरः । इ० । प्रति—प्रतियोधः = प्रतिकृलो योधः । प्रतिभटः । प्रतिबलम् । प्रत्युत्तरम् = प्रति-गतसुत्तरम् । प्रतिच्छाया । इ० ।

Prefixes compounded with adjectives have an adverbial sense. E.g. आरक्तः = ईषद्रक्तः । आपाण्डुः । अतितेजस्वी = अस्यन्ति तेजस्वी । अतिमानी । प्रतनुः = प्रकृष्टं तनुः । प्रचण्डः । परिपाण्डु = परितः पाण्डु । पर्युत्सुकः । इ० ।

41. Prefixes having the sense of adjectives may form the first members of Bahuvrîhi compounds, of which we give below some typical examples:—

अधि—अधिगुणः=अधिका गुणा वस्य सः। अधिश्रीः। इ०।

अप-अपभवः = अपगतं भवं वस्य सः । अपार्थः । इ० ।

अव-अवमुखः = अवनतं मुखं यस्य सः।

उत्—उद्मः = उद्गतममं यस्य सः । उन्मुखः । उत्कण्ठः । उन्मनाः । उच्छुङ्-खलः । उत्पक्ष्म (नयनम्)। उद्गचिः । उदायुधः । उत्तिद्वः । द्व ।

निर् वा निस्-निर्मलः=निर्मतो मली यस्मात् सः। निर्भयः। निर्धनः। इ० । परा-परासः=परागता असवी यस्य सः। इ० ।

प्र—प्रगुणः=प्रकृष्टा गुणा यस्मिन् सः। प्रच्छायः। प्रवलः। प्रवयाः=प्रगतः वयो यस्य सः। प्राञ्जलिः=प्रबद्धोऽञ्जलिर्धेन सः। प्रपर्णः=प्रपतिः तानि पर्णानि यस्य सः। इ०।

वि—विमलः≔विगतो मलो यस्मात् सः। विनिद्रः। विकलः।विमुखः। विजनः। विधवा । विफलः। विरसः। इ०।

42. There are some Tatpurusha compounds, (called मध्यमपदलीपिन् in Marathi) in which the first members are equivalent to compound adjectives. E. g. शाकपार्थितः =शाकप्रियः पार्थितः 'A king fond of an era;' देवब्राह्मणः =देवप्जको ब्राह्मणः 'A

Brahmana, who worships the gods;' छायातरः = छायाप्रधानस्तरः A shady tree;' विषात्रम्=विषित्रमन्त्रम् । अग्निरथः=अग्निपेरितो रथः । इ०। (These compounds are called ज्ञाकपार्थिवादि).

- 43. Some irregular Tatpurusha and Bahuvrîhi compounds are called पृषोद्राद्धिः E. g. पृषोद्दः (पृषद् + उदर)=पृषदुद्दं वस्य सः 'having a checkered belly;' बलाहकः (वारि + वाहक)=वारीणां वाहकः ।कोविदः (ओकस् + विद) = ओकसो विदः ।पश्चार्थः (अपर+अर्थ) = अपरश्चासावर्धश्च। कर्तुकामः or ०मनाः=कर्तुं कामो मनो वा यस्य सः । द०।
- 44. When a compound does not fall under any of the principal kinds of compounds mentioned before, it is called सुन्ध्रप्समास or केवलसमास by native Grammarians. E. g. अद्यश्चः = अद्य वा श्वो वा। नैकथा 'In many ways;' स्तपूर्वः = पूर्वे भूतः। श्चतपूर्वा = पूर्वे श्चता। विमहसन्धौ = विमहे वा सन्धौ वा। विःसमकृत्वः 'Twentyone times,' &c.

EXERCISE VI.

ततो महत्येव प्रत्यूषे दास्याःपुत्रैः चकुनितुष्धक्रैवनमहणकोलाहलेन प्रति-बोधितोऽस्मि । आगन्तुकतयाश्चतपूर्व आवाभ्यामेष वृत्तान्तः । कश्चित्पुरुष उद्राहुः सिन्धोस्तीरे सिम्धच्छायातरुष्वरण्येषु तपोऽतण्यत ।

याश्चा मोघा वरमिधगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा ।
भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैलींककान्ते –
रितशियिन समाप्ता वंश एवाशिषस्ते ॥
निर्वनो वध्यते व्याघ्रो निर्व्याघ्रं छिद्यते वनम् ।
तस्माद्व्याघ्रो वनं रक्षेद्वनं व्याघ्रं च पालयेत् ॥
तव सुचिरतमङ्गुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव विभाव्यते फलेन ।
अरुणनखननौरमास तस्याद्वयुतमिस लब्धपदं यहङ्गुलीषु ॥
अतीऽत्र किचिद्धवर्ती बहुक्षमां द्विजातिभावादुपपन्नचापलः ।
अयं जनः प्रष्टमनास्त्रपोधने न चेद्रहस्यं प्रतिवक्तमर्हसि ॥

इयं महेन्द्रप्रभृतीनिधिश्रियश्चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी।

अरूपहार्थं मदनस्य निमहात् पिनाकपाणि पतिमान्तुमिच्छति ॥ दारिष्ट्याध्द्रियमेति द्वीपरिगतः प्रभ्रदयते तेजसो निस्तेजाः परिभूयते परिभवान्तिर्वेदमापद्यते । निर्विण्णः ग्रुचमेति सोकपिहितो बुद्या परित्यज्यते ।निर्दुद्धिः क्षयमेत्यहो निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदम् ॥ क्रतमतुमतं दृष्टं वा चेरिदं गुरु पातकं मनुजपद्यभिनिर्मर्यादेर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः । नरकारिपुणा सार्थे तेषां सभीमिकारीटिना-मयमहमसूङमेदोगांसैः करोमि दिशां बलिम् ॥

The great city of Ayodhya, situated on the banks of the Sarayú, was formerly ruled by excellent kings. The wide streets of the city were well laid out and watered every day. In various places, beautiful, many-coloured arches were constructed and banners beyond number were fluttering high in the air. The city was surrounded by extensive gardens frequented by men, women and children every evening. Tributary princes assembled every year to pay their tribute to Das'aratha, the king of kings who protected them and made them stronger and fearless. The king was advised by ministers who were very wise and intelligent. Excellent teachers taught the youths of the city who thereby became fond of religion and humble through their modesty. Sacrificial fires burnt daily with high flames and with smoke smelling of ghee. Vedic blessings were pronounced in high tones by Brahmanas with uplifted hands. All the people were free from disease and adversity, and never died an untimely death.

Notes:—त्यो त्राचन—The verb अत्यम governs the cognate object त्रम् and, though passive in form, is active in sense. याञ्चा नोघा वरमधिगुंगे &c.—A request made to a noble person is better even when refused than a request made to a low person and granted by him. अनुद्धाः—Worthy, like. लोककान्तः—लोकानाः कान्तः 'Loved by the people.' बहुश्चमा—Possessed of much patience. चतुर्विगीशाः—चतस्यां दिशामीशाः (This is an instance of a three-membered Tatpurush compound. As चतुर्विश्च is not intended to signify an aggregate, it is necessary to dissolve the above compound as त्रिपद्तस्वरूष). दिशां बलिम्—दिग्न्यो बलिम्. The Gen. or the Loc. are sometimes used in place of the Dat. Well laidout—सुविभक्ताः। Many-coloured arches &c.—विचित्राणि तोरणानि न्यबध्यन्त। Were fluttering—च्याग्र्यन्त। Every evening—प्रतिसायम् । King of kings—अधिराजः। Stronger and fearless—प्रवलानपभयान्त

Very wise and intelligent कोविदै: प्रशीम: | Excellent teachers-प्राचार्याः | Fond of religion-प्रियधम्पा । Free from disease and adversity—निरातङ्का निरापरः। Untimely death-अकालमृत्युं नाच्छेन्। VOCABULARY VI.

Untimely.

अङ्गुली f. A finger.

अतिशायिन adj. (f. ०नी) Excelling, pre-eminent.

अधिगुण adj. Noble, superior in merit.

आधिश्री adj. Superior in beauty, wealth or majesty.

अनुमत pp. adj. Assented to.

अहण adj. Red.

आगन्तक m. A guest, a stranger आस्पद n A place, an abode.

ईश m. A lord, a master.

उदायम adj. With uplifted weapons.

उद्घाइ: adj. Witharms uplifted. उपहार m. Tribute, a present.

किरीटिन m. A name of Arjuna. कोविद adj. Learned, wise.

चापल n. Inconsiderate conduct. unsteadiness.

च्यत pp. adj. Dropped, fallen. तप् vt. (तट्यते pass). To perform or practise (penance.)

दास्याःपुत्र m. An abusive term. द्विजाति m. A Brahmana.

नरकरिप m. A name of Krishna. निधनता f. Poverty, indigence.

निरातङ adj. Free from disease

or fear.

अकाल m. Improper time. adj. निरापद adj. Free from adversity or misfortune.

> निर्वाद्ध adj. Unruly, criminal. निवन adj. Gone out of the forest. निर्विण्ण adj. Despondent, de-

pressed, disgusted.

निर्वेद m. Despondency, disgust. निस्तेजस adj. Destitute of fire or spirit, powerless.

परिगत pp. adj. Filled, surrounded.

परिभव m. Humiliation, disrespect, disgrace. Discomfiture.

पिनाक m. The bow of S'iva. पिहित pp. adj. Covered, filled with.

पतन adj. Very small.

प्रतिबोधित pp.adj. Roused, awakened.

प्रत्यूष m. Daybreak, dawn.

प्रभृति m. Beginning, the foremost. Indecl. Since (with the Abl.)

बलि m. An oblation, a gift.

मदन m. The God of love.

मेइस n. Fat, marrow.

मनोर्म adj. Charming, beautiful.

मनुज m. A man.

मोघ adj. Futile, vain.

मन्त्रोक्त adj. Vedic.

याश्वा f. A request.
रहस्य n. A secret.
लिल adj. Beautiful.
वच् vt. With प्रति To answer,
to speak in reply.
वध् vt. To kill (used in the passive).
वनमहण n. Surrounding a forest
and stopping all egress.
विभावय vt. (Caus. of वि-भू) To
see, to guess, to imagine.
विस्तीण adj. Extensive, wide.
वेतान adj. Sacrificial.
समाप्त pp. adj. Finished, ex-

hausted

समाभित pp. adj. Frequented, haunted.
सामन्त m. A tributary prince.
साय m. Evening.
साधम Indecl. With (with the Instr.).
सिन्धु m. The Indus. f. A great river.
सुचरित n. Merit, good fortune.
सुचिभक्त adj. Well laid-out.
सिन्धु adj. Pleasing.
हार्थ adj. Capable of being won over or attracted.
ह vt. With सम् and आ To collect, to bring together.

LESSON VII.

UPAPADA COMPOUNDS.

- 45. There is a species of Tatpurusha compounds in which nominal bases, formed directly from roots by certain suffixes, take the place of principal members, the bases being generally not capable of existing independently of the compounds. The subordinate members in these compounds may either be nouns in oblique cases, or they may be prefixes or adverbs. Such compounds are known as क्रू-तत्त्रपुरुष or उपपर्वत्रपुरुष, and some of them are अलुक् as well. They are mostly adjectives or proper nouns. We give below some of the rules of the formation of such compounds.
- (1) The root may generally be added on to the subordinate member without any change, except that roots ending in short ξ , ξ or ξ take η after them, and roots ending in ξ , ξ , and ξ change them to ξ (f. ξ). E. g.

*जलसुक् (crude base जलसुच्)=जलं सुश्चतीति । सर्वशक् । अहिस्क् (॰ज्)। विश्वसट् (॰ज्)। काष्ठतट् (॰क्ष्र्)। सगिह्रेट् (ष्र्)। कामधुक् (॰द्वह्)। मित्रश्रुक् ० धुट् (॰द्वह्)। शास्त्रविद् । गोत्रिनिद् । समाट् (॰ज्)। क्रव्याद् । मर्भस्पृक् (॰ज्ञ्)। मामणीः। वर्षाभूः। स्वयंभूः। वीरस्ः। विश्वनित् । कार्यकृत् । सोमपः=सोमं पिवतीति । धनहः। बहुप्रदः। द्वाःस्थः। सामगः=सामं गायतीति । इ॰।

Exceptions:—The root भज is changed to भाज, जन to ज (f. जा), गम to ग (f. गा), हन to ह (f. हा) or ज (f. न्नी) or it may remain unchanged (the Fem. base ending in न्नी), हने to भी and भा to जि m. (the root भा being used in its passive sense). E. g.

सुखभाक् (०ज्)=सुखं भजतीति। पापभाक् । इ०।
अनुजः=पश्चाष्ठजायत इति । पूर्वजः । †सरीजम् । इ०।
अध्वगः=अध्वानं गच्छतीति । अनुगः=पश्चाद्रच्छतीति ।
शत्रुहः=शत्रुं हन्तीति । शत्रुष्तः । तमापहः । वृत्रहा (र्रः प्री)।
सुद्धधीः=सुद्धं ध्यायतीति । प्रधीः=प्रकृष्टं ध्वायतीति ।
जलधिः कः=जलं धीयतेऽस्मित्रिति । इषुधिः । इ०।

(2) The termination of is added to the following roots and to some others, before which the ending vowel takes its Guna substitute:—

अर्ह, हह, चर्, घृ, ह, सृ, and श्री. E.g. पूजाई: $(f. \, \epsilon i)$ । शिरीहर:। तरहहा। \dagger वनचर:। सहचरी। जलधर:। विद्याधर: $(f. \, \epsilon i)$ । महीधर: (also + i)। अंशहर:। संदेशहर: $(f. \, \epsilon i)$ । \dagger अमसर: $(f. \, \epsilon i)$ । पुर:सर:। उत्तानशय: $(f. \, \epsilon i)$ । गुहाशय:। \dagger हन्छय:। ϵi ।

(3) When the first member signifies the object of the action denoted by the root, the latter is often changed to that form of it which it takes in the Causal, and आ (f. ह) is then added to it. E. g. जुम्भकारः = कुम्भं करोतीति । भारवाहः । वेदाध्यायः । तन्तुवायः । स्वधारः । कर्णधारः । अपालः । इ०।

^{*} For the declension of many of the words ending in consonants see Lessons I and II of the Second Sanskrit Course Part I.

[†] When the subordinate member of an Upapada compound is in the Loc. case, the case-termination is frequently retained and the compound made अलुक्. E. g. सरसि-जम्। वनेचरः। इदिशयः। अमे-सरः। इ०।

Exceptions:—The root क्नू is changed to कर (f. री) when such a compound as the above denotes, in addition, the idea of cause (हेतु:), habit (बीलं) or submission (आनुलोम्बं), or when it is preceded by the words दिवा, निशा, प्रभा, भास, अन्त, किं, चित्र, क्षेत्र, अहन्, कर्मन्, and some others. E.g. शोककरः=शोकं करोति (=शोकस्य हेतु:)। हर्षकरः। अर्थकरी (विद्या)। प्रियकरः=प्रियं करोन्ति शिलमस्य। वचनकरी। यशस्करम्। दिवाकरः। भास्करः। क्रिकरः। अहस्करः। कर्मकरः। द्वाकरः। इ०।

(4) The termination इन् is added to the root after changing it as in the Causal, when habit (इतिलं), comparison (उपनानं), past time (भूतार्थः), or frequency of the action (आर्भाक्ष्ण्यं) is to be indicated by the compound. E. g. परोपकारी = परेषासुपकरोति तच्छीलः। जलशायी। फलाशी। अनुजीवी। उष्पभौजी। विमृद्यकारी। गजगामिनी = गज इव गच्छतीति। उष्ट्रकोशी। कोकिलभाषिणी। सोमयाजी = सोमेन इष्टवान्। पुरुषघाती। मधुपायी = पुनःपुनर्मधु (मद्यं) पिवतीति। अक्षदेवी। इ०।

(5) Causals and roots of the 10th Conjugation generally take the suffix अन (f. अना). E.g. मधुसूदनः, शत्रुनन्दनः, वंश्रभूषणः, ननार्दनः, शत्रुतापनः, मुखवासनः, कुलदूषणः,। इ०।

These verbal forms ending in अन can often be used by themselves. E. g. नन्दन:, दमन:, वर्धन:, रमण:, &c. Hence the above compounds may be dissolved as प्रशातत्पुरुष or उपपदतत्पुरुष.

(6) The indeclinables सु and दु: are compounded with many roots, which then have a passive sense. In these cases the vowels of roots are generally gunated (except when they are penultimate prosodially long vowels), and the suffix अ (f. आ) is added. E.g. सुलभ: = सुखेन लभ्यत इति । सुतरः, दुष्तरः । स्वापः, दुरापः । सुवहः, दुर्षहः । सुतरः, दुष्तरः । सुत्रामः । सुत्रोधः । दुष्

(7) The root हुझ is compounded with pronouns which are then slightly modified. The root remains as it is or changes to हुझ (f. ्शी) or हुझ (f. ्शी) and has a possive sense. E. g. ताहुक (crude b. ताहुझ) or ताहुझ: or. ताहुक: = स इव हृइयत इति । Similarly माहुक, त्वाहुक, इंहुक, एकाहुक, कीटुक, याहुक, एताहुक, अन्याहुक. (Also सहुक or सहुझ = समानो हृइयत इति)।

46. The following are some of the irregular Upapadacompounds, including अलक :-

शोकापनुदः = शोकमपनुदतीति (removing sorrow); स्तम्बेरमः = स्तम्बे रमत इति (an elephant); कर्णेजपः (a back-biter); भयंकरः; प्रियंकरः फलेयहिः = फलानि गृह्णातीतिः आत्मंभरिः = आत्मानं विभर्तीति (selfish, greedy); स्तनंधयः; अभ्रेलिहः; विध्तुदः (the demon Råhu); अहंतुद:=अरुमेंने तुदतीति (striking on the wounded or sore part); ललाटतपः=ललाट तपतीति (burning the forehead); प्रियंवदः; द्विष-तपः or परंतपः=िह्रपन्तं or परं (शत्रं) तापयंतीति (one harassing or subduing his enemies); वाचंयमः=वाचं नि-यच्छति व्रतेनेति; पुरंदरः= पुरं दारयतीति; सर्वेसहा (the earth); सर्वेक्रषः (destroying all);-कूलंकषा; कामद्या=कामान् दुग्ध इति । विश्वंभरा or वसुंधरा (the earth); पतिवरा=पति वृणीत इति (a young woman going to choose a husband); अरिदमः (one who subdues his enemies); विश्वपाः=ः विश्वं पातीति (protecting all); शङ्गध्माः; ऋत्विक्-ऋतौ यजतीति; रात्रिचरः; हृद्यंगमः; पद्यतोहरः (a robber); शोभनमानी = शोभनं मन्यत र्दात (one who considers anything beautiful); पंडितंपन्य: or पण्डितमानी=आत्मानं पण्डितं मन्यत इति (one who considers himself a learned man); भूजगः or भूजगः (f. oगि) or भुजंगमः (f. oमा)=भूजेन (कौटिल्येन) गच्छतीति (one going crookedly, i. e. a serpent); विह्नाः or विहंगः or विहंगमः = विहायसा गच्छतीति (one going through the air, i. e. a bird); तुर्गः or तुरंगः or तुरंगमः=तुरेण (त्वरया) गच्छतीति (a horse); प्रवगः or प्रवंगः or प्रवंगमः=प्रवेन गच्छतीति (going jumpingly, i. e. a monkey), &c.

N. B. For the declension of Upapada compounds ending: in आ, ई or ऊ and having a root for their final syllable, see Lesson VIII of the Second Sanskrit Course Part I.

EXERCISE VII.

विद्वांसो वसुधातले परवचः अवासु वाचंयमाः। सा नीयमाना रुचिरान भदेशान प्रियंकरों में प्रिय इत्यनन्इत्। पुष्पं पुष्पं विचिन्वीत मूलच्छेदं न कारयेत्। मालाकार इवारामे न यथाङ्गारकारकः ॥ अगारदाही गरहो मित्रधुक् पानपो द्विजः। रक्षेत्युक्तश्च यो हिंस्यात् सर्वे ब्रह्महभिः समाः॥ अर्थागमो नित्यमरोगिता च प्रिया च भार्या प्रियवाहिनी च। वस्यश्च प्रत्रोऽर्थकरी च विद्या षड् जीवलोकस्य सुखानि राजन् ॥ कुसुमोरखिचतात् वलीभृतथलयत् भृङ्गरुचस्तवालकात् । करभोरु करोति मारुतस्त्वदुपावर्तनशङ्कि मे मनः ॥ मा नः कुले वैरकृत् कश्चिरस्तु राजाऽमात्यो मा परस्वापहारी । मिन्नद्रोही नैकृतिकोऽनृती वा पूर्वाशी वा पिरुदेवातिधीनाम् ॥ गजभुजंगमयोरापि बन्धनं शशिदिवाकरयोर्महपीडनम् । मतिमतां च विलोक्य दरिद्रतां विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः ॥ अपि प्रसन्नं हरिणेषु ते मनः करस्यदर्भप्रणयापहारिषु । य उत्पलाक्षि प्रचलैर्विलोचनैस्त्वाक्षिसादृद्यमिव प्रयुक्षते ॥

म्लानस्य जीवकुष्ठुमस्य विकाशनानि संतर्पणानि सकलेन्द्रियमोहनानि । एतानि ते सुवचनानि सरोरुद्दाक्षि कर्णायतानि ननसञ्च रसायनानि ॥ किसलयमिव सुग्धं बन्धनाद्विप्रलूनं हृदयकुष्ठुमहाही दारुणो दीर्घशोकः । ग्लपयति परिपाण्डु क्षाममस्याः शरीरं शरादिज इव घर्मः केतकीगर्भपत्रम् ॥ आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरिन्दुरमलो यातश्च राहोर्छुखं संजातश्च पनापनो जलधरः शीर्णश्च वायोर्जवात् । निर्वृत्तश्च फलेग्रहिर्दुमवरो दग्धश्च दाविमना त्वं चुडामणितां गतश्च जगतो यातश्च प्रत्योर्वश्चम् ॥

O Lord of men! how is it that you are contented to live in this forest on mere hunting? How can you bear to see Bhîma sleeping on the ground, collecting fruits and roots and carrying heavy loads for us? How can your heart be calm when you see Arjuna, your younger brother, the foremost of archers, becoming a wood-cutter and a water-bearer? The two sons of Mádrî, possessing beautiful bodies, are doing low work for you in the absence of servants here. I, the daughter of Drupada, born in a high family and used to live in a beautiful palace, am required to go about in this forest on foot behind you. In your very presence I suffered intolerable insults from your enemies; and yet you were not provoked to manly action. Bearing the load of a thousand miseries, your are as unmoved as a heap of stones. The lions of the forest roaring like the clouds at all times, wicked demons hovering round at night, and serpents

living in holes—make the forest terrible to us living in a shed of leaves. Your brothers, who wore golden ornaments, have now their bodies made dark by dust. They who should ride decorated elephants, have not got even shoes. At one time they are scorched by the sun burning their foreheads, and at another time drenched by the clouds pouring showers of rain. The bravery of Arjuna, who pleased the Fire by offering him the Khândava forest, does no good to us in our present calamity. The strength of Bhîma, equal to that of thousand elephants, does not inspire terror in the hearts of your enemies, for you, playing dice, have not only lost your kingdom, but have, moreover, promised to dwell for twelve years in this forest. Your enemies have done you wrongs for which you want to oblige them. Being born a Kshatriya, you seem to have taken the vow of a sage.

Notes .- पानपो द्विज . = A Brahmana addicted to drink. जीव-लोक:=This world of mortals. पूर्वाशी=पूर्वमश्रातीति। करस्थदर्भप्रण-यापहारिषु=(अपहरन्ति तेऽपहारिणः)करस्थानां दर्भाणां प्रणयेनापहारिणस्तेषु। गर्भपत्रम्=गर्भे (गर्भस्थं) पत्रम् 'The inmost leaf, 'आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरि-दुरमलो यात्रश्र &c—The particle च, when repeated in two assertions, has the sense of 'no sooner than' or 'as soon as' equivalent to यावत-तावत in Sanskrit. Translate-No sooner is the bright moon full of all its digits, than it enters the mouth of Rahu, i.e. is eclipsed. O Lord of men = अधि-प। Living on hunting=मृग्या+ उपजीवित्। Sleeping on the ground=भूमिश्च: । Collecting &c .= फलमुलाहर: । Carrying &c. = महाभारवाह: । Water-bearer=जलाहर: । Possessing &c. = सुरूपधरी | Doing low work= नीचकर्मकरी | Born &c. = महाकलजा । Used to live &c. = हिच्छासाइवासिनी । Going about onfoot. = पादचारिणी। Manly action=पुरुषकार:, पौरुषम्। Bearing &c.= विपत्सहस्रभारधरोअपि शिलासंघात इवाविकृतोअसि । Roaring like clouds= घनग्रजिन: | Living in holes= बिलेश्या: | Living in a shade of leaves= पर्णशालानिवासित्। Who should ride &c. = परिष्कृतगजाधिरोहिणः। At one time—at another time=क्रवाचित्—क्रवाचित्। Pouring &c.=प्रम्-तथारावर्षिणो जलमुचः : Fire=हताश, हतभुज्, हतवह, इ०। Doing no good &c.=अिति खिदकरं वीर्थम् । Inspiring terror=भयपद, भयावह, भयंकर, इ०। Playing dice=अक्षदेवी (अक्षेरक्षान्वा दीन्यति सः)। You have promised

&c. - द्वादशवार्षिको वनवासोऽप्यंगीकृत: | Your enemies have done &c = अपकारिणामपि शत्रुणां भवानुपकर्तुमीहसे। Born a Kshatriya=क्षत्रज्ञ:। Taking the vow &c.=म्रानेव्रतचरः, ०थरः।

VOCABULARY VII.

अङ्गारकारक m. A charcoal- दर्भ m. A kind of grass. maker.

अतिथि m. A guest. अन्तिन adj. A liar.

अमल adj. Bright, pure.

अमात्य m. A minister.

अरोगिता f. Health, freedom from disease.

अर्थकर adj. (f. off) Yielding wealth, useful.

अलक m. n. Hair, a curl, a lock. आग्न m. Acquisition, approach. आपूर्ण adj. Full.

आराम m. A garden.

उत्यचित adj. Intermixed, interwoven.

उपायतेन n. Returning, reviving. करभार f. A woman having beautiful thighs.

किसलप n. A young tender leaf. कतकी f. Name of a plant.

स्ताम adj. Emaciated.

गन m. An elephant.

ग्र m. n. Poison.

मुर्ने m. The womb, the interior. चनाचन adj. Compact, dense.

चहामणि m. The crest-jewel.

छड m. Cutting.

ज्य m. Force, violence. speed.

तल n. The surface.

अरिष्ट adj. Poor, indigent.

दार्ज m. Violent, intense,

terrible.

इाव m. A forest-conflagration. विवाकर m. The sun.

द्रम m. A tree.

निवृत्त adj. Grown, become. नैकृतिक adj. Dishonest, wicked.

परिपाण्ड adj. Very pale.

पान n. A drink, a liquor.

पीइन n. Oppressing, eclipsing. प्रचल adj. Trembling, shaking. प्रणय m. Request. Affection. trust.

प्रदेश m. A region, a spot. प्रियंकर adj. Acting kindly, amiable,

प्रियवादिन adj. Speaking kindly or agreeably.

फलेमिडि adj. Bearing fruit.

बन्धन n. The foot-stock of a flower or leaf. Chaining, tying, confinement.

ब्रहाइन adj. A murderer of a Bråhmana.

भुजग

भुजंग m. A serpent.

अजंगम

of m. A black bee. मतिमत adj. Olover, intelligent. भारत m. Wind. भारतकार m A gardener. सुन्ध adj. Lovely, charming. Simple, silly.

भोहन adj. (f. ०नी) Fascinating. क्लान pp. adj. Withered, sad. दसायन n. An unfailing medicine. An elixir.

wallow the moon at the time of an eclipse.

रुच् f. Luster. Appearance. बली f. A curl. बदय adj. Obedient.

वस्य adj. Obedient. वाचंयम adj. Silent, reserved. विकाशन adj. Causing to open, inspiring joy.

विपलून pp. adj. Plucked, cut off.

विलोचन n. An eye. वैर n. Enmity.

शरदिज adj. Autumnal.

शीर्ण pp. adj. Scattered, dispersed.

आचा f. Praise.

सकल adj. All.

सन्तर्पण adj. Giving delight or satisfaction.

सरांचेज है n. A lotus.

सादृद्यⁿ.Similarity,comparison. स्व n. Wealth, property.

LESSON VIII.

THE (TWO) FUTURES.

General.

- 47. Sanskrit roots are divided into three classes known as the Anit, the Vet and the Set. Anit roots are those which do not require the insertion of an intermediate \(\xi \) before consonantal terminations (except those beginning with \(\xi \)) of the general tenses; Vet roots require the insertion of the \(\xi \) optionally; while Set roots require the insertion of it necessarily. There are instances in which the same root is Anit in one or two of the general tenses and Vet or Set in the rest. Such special cases can be treated only under each of the tenses.
- 48. The following are the lists of important Anit and Wet roots:—

Anit Roots.

All monosyllabic roots ending in vowels, excepting roots ending in long ऊ and ऋ, and the roots अ, खि, डी (A.), बी, हणु, सु, (2. P.), ह, क्षु, स्तु (Parasm.), वृ (कृणीते 9. A.) and कृ

(वृणोति-वृण्ते 5. U.).

The following roots ending in consonants:— 3π (5 P.), 9π , 9π

Vet Roots.

धू (धूनोति—धूनुते 5. U. धुनाति—धूनीते 9. U.), सू (स्ते 2. A., स्यते 4. A.), स्व, त्रभ्, अञ्च, मृज्, हिंद् (हिद्याते 4. P. To become wet), स्यन्द्, सिध् (सेधिते 1. P. To rue, to turn out auspiciously), क्रुप, गुप् (गापायित 1. P.), त्रप्, क्षम, अञ्च, (अञ्चते 5. A.), हिन्द्य (हिन्भाति 9. P.), अञ्च, त्रभ्, त्यभ्, गाह्, गुह, त्रह् (6. P.), वृह, वृह, also त्रप्, रृप्, नञ्च, दुह, सुह, सिह्, स्नुह. (The root कुष् when preceded by निस् becomes Vet).

N. B. Most of the other roots are Set.

The following verses contain the above Anit roots and the student should make them by heart:—

उद्दन्तैर्योतिरुक्ष्ण् —शीरनुनुश्चिषडीङ्भिभः। वृङ्वृञ्भ्यां च विनैकाचोऽनन्तेषु निहताः स्मृताः॥ शक्लपच्मुचिरिच्वच्विच्—तिच्मिष्ठत्यज्निजिर्भजः। भञ्ज्भुज्भास्ज्मस्जियज्युज्रुज् —रञ्ज्विजिर्स्वाञ्जसञ्ज्सजः। अद्धुत्खिद्छिद्तुहिनुदः पद्यभित्विद्यतिर्विनद् ।

श्रद्भुत्सिद्दि स्वयतिः स्कन्दि—हदी क्रुप्कुधिबुध्यती ॥

बन्धिर्युधिरुधी राधि—व्यध्रुधः साधिसिध्यती ।

मन्यहन्नाप्शिप्छुपितप्—तिपस्दण्यतिदृण्यती ॥

लिप्लुप्वप्शप्स्वप्रपियभ्—रभ्लभ्गम्नम्यमो रिमः ।

कुशिर्देशिदिशी दृश्र्षृश्—रिश्र्श्रिलश्चिश्र्म् कृषिः ॥

त्विष्तुपूद्वप्दुष्पुष्यपिष्विष्—शिष्शुष्रुश्चिष्यतयो चिसः ।

वसतिर्द्श्विहदुद्दौ नहिमह्रह्लिट्वहिस्तथा ॥

अनुरान्ता हलन्तेषु धातवो द्वाधिकं शतम् ॥

The following lines contain the important Vet roots:—
स्तेभू अस्वरतिश्रथ—मृजाञ्जः स्यन्विक्षचती।
सेभतिस्त्रप् गीपक्रुपौ तप्रृत्यौ क्षमनश्यती॥
क्रिश्नाऽश्नुते गाहगुहौ दुस्यस्तिन्दिस्तः।
अक्ष्णीतिस्तक्षतिस्तक्षत तहतिर्वृहतिर्वृहः॥

Varieties of the Future Tense.

- 49. There are two varieties of the Future in Sanskrit, one of them is called the Simple Future and the other the Periphrastic Future. All roots may have the forms of both the varieties.
- 50. Formation of the base: (a) Final radical vowels and penultimate prosodially short vowels are gunated, and final of and sit are changed to sit, other radical vowels remaining unchanged.
- (b) The intermediate ξ is added to the syllable in the case of Set roots and optionally in the case of Vet roots. It is not added to Anit roots.
- (c) The base-forming syllable स्य of the Simple Future and ता of the Periphrastic Future are then added. The स्य is changeable to द्य by S. R. 20; and the ता is changeable to दा, भा ज दा by S. R. 25, 26, 27.

Examples.

Roots.

Base formation. B. of Sim. F. B. of Perip. F.
भू (Set) by (a) भो by (b) भवि by (c) भविष्य and भविता

गुच् (,,) ,, शोच् ,, शोचि ,, शोचिष्य ,, शोचिता

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किंद (Vet) by (a) केंद्र by (b) केंद्र or
                                     क्रतस्य 01
                                                        क्रेता or
                             क्रेंदि by (c) क्रेंदिष्य
                                                  and
                                                       क्रेदिता
गे (Anit) "
                  गा
                                         गास्य
                                                       गाता
नी
                 ने "
                            ने
                                         नेष्य
                                  22
                                                        नेता
शक ,,
                 হাক
                        ,, शक
                                         शक्य
                                                        शक्ता
                                                  22
          29
                 भेद गा भेद ।
भिद्र "
                                         भेत्स्य
                                                       भंता
          27
                                                  22
```

51. Exceptions to the above rules :-

(a) मृज् takes Vriddhi wherever Guna is ordinarily required. गृह्र lengthens its vowel in cases where Guna is required, if followed by vowel terminations or the intermediate इ. सृज् and हुन् substitute र for the Guna substitute अर् when followed by a strong termination, like स्य and ता, beginning with a hard consonant; while the Anit roots हुन्, रून्, सृज्, सृज् , सृज् and हुन् (all having a penultimate क्) substitute र for अर optionally under the same circumstances. The Set roots हुन्, जुर्, सृज्, स्पूर्, न् and चू all of the 6th Conjugation, and निज् to tremble, do not take Guna at all. नृज् and मृज् insert a nasal after their vowel अ when a strong termination beginning with a hard consonant immediately follows them. E. g.

मृज् (Vet)—मार्ज् or मार्जि, मार्श्य or मार्जिष्य, मार्श or मार्जिता (S. R. 16 Excep. (a) and 20, 24, 25.)

गुह (,,)—मोह or गूहि, घोश्य or गूहिब्य, मोढा or गूहिता (S. R. 26, 27, 28.)

सृज् (Anit)—सृज्, सहय, सष्टा (S R. 16 Excep. a, 24, 25.)

दृश् (,,)—इश्, इक्ष्य, द्रष्टा (,,,,,,,,,,,,,,)) तृप् (Vet)—तर्प् or त्रप् or तर्पि, तप्क्ष or त्रप्य or तर्पिष्य, तर्सा वा त्रसा or तर्पिता.

स्पृञ् (Anit)—स्पर्क् or स्प्रज्ञ् , स्परुर्य or स्प्रस्य, स्पर्ध or स्प्रष्टा (8. R. 16, 24.)

कुर् (Set)-कुटि, कुटिण्य, कुटिता.

न (,,)-नुवि (S. R. 31 b), नुविष्य, मुविता.

नश् (Vet)—नंश or निश्च, नंश्य or निश्च का निश्च का निश्चा (S. R. 16. 24.)

मस्ज (Anit)-मङ्क्, मङ्क्षा, मङ्क्ताः

(b) The intermediate इ is lengthened necessarily in the case of मह, and optionally in the case of मह, and roots ending in ऋ (long). Roots ending in ऋ (short), हन and गम् (Parasm.) take the intermediate इ though Anit, and the roots नृत and मृत् drop it optionally though Set before the हम of the Simple Future. In the Periphrastic Future, the roots इस, रिज, उम् and सह, though Set, drop the intermediate इ optionally. E. g.

महं (Set)—मही, महीष्य, महीता। वृ (Set)—विरे or विरी, विरिष्य, or वरीष्य, विरित्ता or वरीता। वृ (Set)—तिरे or तिरी, तिरिष्य or तिरीता। Similarly हम् (Anit)—स्मिरिष्य, स्मर्ता। कृ (Anit)—किरिष्य, कर्ता। हन् (Anit)—हिन्द्य, हन्ता। मस् Anit)—मिन्द्य (P.) and संगंह्य (A.), गन्ता and संगन्ता। नृत् (Set)—तिर्व्य or निर्द्य, निर्तता। नुत् (Set)—तिर्व्य or निर्द्य, निर्तता। नुत् (Set)—लोभिष्य, लोभिता or लोब्धा (S. R. 26)। सह (Set)—सहिष्य, सहिता or सोढा (S. R. 26 and 27.)।

(c) The roots ক্তব্ ৰুবু, বুঘু and হ্যাকু are Atmane. and as such have their regular forms of the Simple Future, but they may have in addition the Parasm. forms in which case the intermediate হ is not added. This holds in the case of ক্তেব্ in the Periphrastic Future also. E. g.

करुप् (Vet)-कल्प्स्य or कल्पिष्ट्य (A.), कल्प्स्य (P.) । स्यन्स् (Vet.)—स्यन्तस्य or स्यन्दिष्य (A.), स्यन्तस्य (P.) । वृत् (Set)—वर्तिष्य (A.) and वर्त्स्य (P.) । वृत् (Set)—वर्षिष्य (A.) and वर्त्स्य (P.) ।

Perip. Future base कल्मा or कल्पिता, स्यन्ता or स्यन्दिता, वर्षिता (all Atm.), and कल्मा (Parasm.).

25. Terminations. To get the forms of the Simple Future, the Parasm and Atm, terminations of the Present tense are added to the base in the same way as they are added to roots of the first Conjugation. Parasm roots take Parasm terminations, Atm. roots take Atm. terminations, and roots belonging to both the Padas may take either of the two sets of terminations. Thus:—

Rt. zr. U. (base zrza).

	Parasmai pa	da.		Atmanepad	a
न्दास्यामि	दास्यावः	दास्यामः	दास्ये	दास्यावहे	बास्यामह
द्रास्यसि	दास्यथः	दास्यथ	दास्यस	दास्येथे	हास्य ध्वे
द्धास्यति	दास्यतः	दास्यन्ति	दास्यते	दास्येते	दास्यन्ते

To get the forms of the Perip. Future, the following terminations are added :--

Parasmainada.

- The Control of the	- with the transfer				THE REST OF THE PARTY NAMED IN
*ft	म स्वः	स्मः	**	स्वहे	स्महे
सि	स्थः	स्य	से	साथे	ध्वे
	रौ	Ti and	dall-	री	t: The bare
	Way He	Rt. वा U. (base दाता). ma-(10)	
दातास्मि ।	दातास्वः	वातास्मः	वाताहे	वातास्वहे	वातास्म हें
वाता सि	वातास्यः	बातास्य	वातासे	रातासाथ	दाता ध्वे
काता	वातारी	वातारः	दाता	बातारी	बातार ः
		Additional	Farmale	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	

Atmanenada.

र्शा—श्रायेष्यते, श्रायता । जीवू—जीविष्यति, जीविता । निन्द्-निन्दिष्यति, निन्दिता । सुह्-मोहिष्यति or मोक्ष्यति, मोग्धा or मोढा or मोहिता (S. R. 26, 27) । क्षम-क्षंरयति-ते or क्षमिष्यति-ते, क्षन्ता or क्षमिता (8. R. 29) । स्तु—स्तोष्यति-ते, स्तोता । रुध्—रोब्स्यति-ते, रोदा । प्रक-प्रस्वति, प्रष्टा । द्विष्-द्वेक्ष्यति-ते, द्वेष्टा । दह-धक्ष्यति, बग्धा। नह—नरस्यति-ते, नद्धा। सूज् —स्रक्ष्यति, स्रष्टा । लिह् —लेक्ष्यति-ते, लेढा (S. R. 26. 27.)। गम्-ग्रिप्यामि, (संगृह्ये), गन्ताहिम, (संगन्ताहे)। वृत्—वर्तिष्ये ० वत्स्यामि, वर्तिताहे। सह—सहिष्ये, सहिताहे or सीढाहे । नुत-नर्तिष्यामि or नरस्यामि, नर्तितास्मि । वह-वक्ष्यति-ते, वाढा । दश्य-द्रक्ष्यामि, द्रष्टास्मि । बन्ध-भन्त्स्यति, बन्द्वा । लभ्-लप्स्येन लब्धाहे। म-मार्ज्यामि, मताहिम. (This root is Parasm. in the two Futures, the Conditional and the Perfect).

53. Causals and roots of the 10th Conjugation are all Set and take the intermediate & after the star of the Special conjugational base, the final of of it being dropped: Thus:-बापय-दाप्यिष्यति-ते, दाप्यता । चोर्य -चोर्यिष्यति-ते, चोर्ययता ।

The passive forms of the Simple Future and the Periphrastic Future are obtained by applying to the base Atm.

^{*} It will be observed that the terminations of the 1st and 2nd Person are the forms of the Present of sys 'to be' with the initial of dropped in two cases. The root of thus serves as an auxiliary verb in this variety of the Future; hence its name Periphrastic Future.

terminations. When there is a special Atm. base that should be used before the Atm. terminations. In the passive forms of Causals and roots of the 10th Conjugation the squ of the Special base may optionally be dropped. E. g.

Active	दास्यामि, दास्ये	Passive	दास्ये।
"	दातास्मि, दाताहे	7,7	दाताहे।
22	गमिष्यामि, संगंस्ये	"	गंस्ये, संगस्ये
29	गंतास्मि 💮	,,	गंताहे।
77	चीरविष्यसि-से	"	चोरिष्यसे। चोरिष्यसे।
10	चोरयितासि-से	"	्रचोरियतासे। चोरितासे।
- 27	मारविष्यसि-से		भारविष्यसे। भारिष्यसे।
,,	मार्यावतासि-से	21	नारियतासे। मारितासे।

55. The Simple Future is used to denote future time generally. The Periphrastic Future is generally used to indicate such actions, as may take place at an indefinite future time, such at least as will not take place on the same day on which one is speaking of them.

EXERCISE VIII.

श्रुतायुधो यावरहं तावहन्यैः किमायुधैः।
यद्वा न सिद्धमस्त्रेण मम तत्केन सेस्स्यति ॥
भयाद्रणादुपरतं मंस्यन्ते त्वां महारथाः।
तेषां च त्वं बहुमतो भूत्वा यास्यिस लाघवम् ॥
पाशमेकसुभावेतौ सहितौ हरतो मम। [१ पक्षिणौ यावच विविद्ध्येते तावन्मे वशमेष्यतः॥
पयोघटराश्रमबालवृक्षान्संवर्धयन्ती स्ववलानुक्षपैः।
असंशयं प्राक्र तनयोपपत्तेः स्तनंधयप्रीतिमवाष्स्यसि त्वम् ॥
पत्रं मूलं फलं यत्त्वमल्पं वा बिह वा बहु।
बास्यसि स्वयमादाय तन्मेऽमृतरसोपमम् ॥
मत्कृते न च ते क्रेशो न भविष्यामि दुर्भरा।
न मात्र्वं पित्स्त्व स्मरिष्यामि न वेदमनः॥

अीता

न च मे भविता तत्र पथि कश्चित् परिश्रमः।

पृष्ठतस्तव गच्छन्त्याः स्नानाहाराहिकर्मसु ।

विद मां दुःखितामेवं वनं नेतुं न चेच्छिति ।
विपमिं जलं वाऽहमास्थास्य मृत्युकारणात् ।

कैंकेयी। अहं हि विषमध्येव पीत्वा बहु तवाप्रतः। पद्मतत्त्वे मरिष्यामि रामो यद्यभिषच्यते॥

दशरथः। यदा हि बहवी बृद्धा नीतिमन्तो बहुश्रुताः। परिप्रक्ष्यन्ति काकुत्स्यं वक्ष्यामीह कयं तदा। कैकेय्या क्विद्यमानेन पुत्रः प्रत्राजितो मया।

मुनयः । पित्रा निर्वासितो रामो दण्डकायै गमिष्यति ।
रावणद्रष्ठद्यना तत्र सीतामपहरिष्यति ॥
दुःखार्तः सहसौमित्रिर्श्राम्यन् संगंस्यते ततः ।
स्मिष्येन कपिराजेन सुमीवेण महीजसा ॥
सेतुं महार्णवे बन्द्वा लङ्कां गत्वा च सानुगः ।
विभीषणसाखः संख्ये हनिष्यति दशाननम् ॥
तस्य दुष्टात्मनो नाशात् त्रैलोक्यं त्रप्ट्यति ध्रुवम् ।
निवर्तिष्यत एवासौ तत्तोऽयोध्यां सुरारिहः ॥

अर्जुनः । यदाऽभिमन्युः परवीरघाती शरैः परान् मेघ इवाभिवर्षन् ।
विगाहिता कृष्णसमः कृतास्त्रस्तदा तप्स्यस्यकृतात्मा स मन्दः ॥
सेनामगं दंशितं भीमसेनं द्रष्टा रणे वीरहणं परेषाम् ।
प्रन्तं चमूननतकसंनिकाशं तदा युद्धं धार्तराष्ट्रोऽनुतप्ता ॥
यदा विपाटा मद्धजविप्रसुक्ता द्विजाः फलानीव महीरुहामात् ।
प्रचेतार उत्तमाङ्गानि पुंसां तदा स्मर्ता वचनस्यास्य मानी ।।
धर्मणाप्तं निधनं तस्य मन्ये यो योत्स्यते पाण्डवैः पापचुद्धिः ।
हत्वा त्वहं धार्तराष्ट्रान् सममान् राज्यं कुरूणामकनेतास्म सर्वम् ॥

पाण्डवक्रोधहावेन कुरवः सर्व एव हि। धक्ष्यन्ते शिशिरापाये वनानीव हुताशनैः॥

O sages, now I shall briefly describe to you the state of things which will be found at the end of the Kali-yuga. There will be no distinction of castes at that time. Brahmanas will forget the Vedic lore and the Mlenchchhas will learn it with great earnestness. Men will not sacrifice to the gods nor will give oblations to the Manes. Whoever is more powerful will proclaim himself the king; and the timid subjects will bend their heads before him. The greed of wealth will prompt men

to commit sinful acts and the fear of violating the commands of religion will not exist at all. Each will live by that profession by which he will earn most money. Brahmanas will not beg or perform penances. Kshatriyas will not fight for the protection of the weak or the preservation of religion. Vais'yas will like neither agriculture nor trade. But all of them, with the S'údras, will maintain themselves by the service of the rich or by begging. When such a thing happens, how can the distinction of castes remain?

Falling from virtue and from purity, men will be oppressed by endless anxieties and by miseries, both of the body and the mind. Many will die while yet children; more will go to Yama's domain in their youth; and all will have short lives. Rain will come in small quantities, and often will not come at all. Hence famines will be more frequent and people will perish from starvation.

Notes:-यास्यसि लाघवस = Will be disrespected by them पयोपटा:=पयसां घटाः 'Jare full of water.' न मातुर्न पितुस्तत्र &c .-The object of the jis put in the Gen. when it means 'to remember with regret.' आह्याह्य-The root ह्या with आ is Atm. only in the sense of solemn declaration. Actual The Simple Future of तृप 'to be satisfied.' सराहिह:-The root हन is changed to ह generally when the action is considered to be auspicious or when a blessing is intended. fan:= Birds. The state of things =जनस्थिति: | Distinction of castes=वर्णभेद: | Manes=पित्र: (pl. only). Will bend &c .= शिरांस्यवनंस्यन्ति । Will prompt men to commit &c. =नरात्र पापकर्मणि नियोज्ञियद्यति, पापानि कार्यिष्यति। The fear of violating &e .= धर्मातिक्रमभयं नैव भविष्यति (The root असु 'to be', ब्र and चुझ are not conjugated in the two Futures, the Conditional, &c., the roots भू, वच् U. and छ्या U. being respectively used in place of them.). Profession=बृद्धि: f. Agriculture=कृषि: f. Trade= वाणिज्यम् n. How can the distinction of castes &c .= ऋथं वर्ण नेदो वर्तेत । Falling from virtue &c .= सदाचारापेता धर्मभ्रष्टाः । Anxieties and miseries &c. आध्यो ज्याधयश्च । While yet children=बाल्य एव । In small quantities=अल्पमात्रम्, अपर्याप्तम् । Frequent=असकृत् adv., अभीक्ष्णम adj. From starvation = अन्नाभावात , आहाराभावात ।

VOCABULARY VIII

अकृतात्मन् adj. Evil-minded, wicked.

अपग m. A leader.

भनतः Indeel. In front of, before.

अनुग m. A companion, a follower.

अपाय m. Passing away. End. Injury.

अभिमन्यु m. The son of Arjuna by Subhadra.

आधि m. Mental agony. Anxiety (op. to ज्याधि).

उत्तमाङ्ग n. The head.

उपपत्ति f. Getting, obtaining. उपरत adj. Ceased, stopped.

भौत्मुक्य n. Earnestness, eagerness.

काकुरस्थ m. Râma (a descendant of Kakutstha).

कृतास्त्र adj. One skilled in the practice of arms.

कृषि f. Agriculture.

ऋज m. Trouble, inconvenience.

गाह vt. (गाइते 1. A.) To enter, to plunge into, to agitate.
(Also with दि)

লৈ vt. With sia To conquer, to subdue.

तप्रां. (तपति 1. P.) To suffer pain, to grieve. With अनु
To repent.

तप्रां. (तप्यति 4. P.) To be satisfied.

वण्डका f. Name of a forest.

देशित adj. Wearing an armour. द:खात adj. Distressed.

दुःखात adj. Distressed. दुर्भर adj. Difficult to maintain.

or feed, burdensome.

द्रभिक्ष n. A famine, dearth.

धार्तराष्ट्र m. A son of Dhritarásh'tra.

निधन ». End, death.

निर्वासित pp. adj. Exiled,

नीतिमत् adj. A politician, a statesman.

परिश्रम m. Fatigue, pain.

पृष्ठतः Indel. Behind.

पछ vt. With परि To make inquiries about.

भन्नाजित pp. adj. Banished. प्राक् Indeel. Before (with a noun in the Abl.)

बहुमत adj. Esteemed, valued. महार्थ m. A great warrior.

महीरह n. A tree.

महीजस adj. Very powerful. यमधानी f. Yama's domain.

लाघव n. (Fig.) Disrespect or loss of respect.

वड् vt. With वि vi. (1. A.) To quarrel.

वाणिज्य n. Trade.

विपाड m. A large arrow.

वृत्ति f. Profession, avocation.

वेडमन n. A house.

च्याचि m. Physical pain, ailment.

शिशिर m. Winter.

संकृत् Indecl. Once. संख्य n. War, battle. संनिकाश adj. Like (only at the end of a Tatp.) सिष्ट्र vi. (सिध्यति 4 P.) To be accomplished. सिद्ध pp. adj. Accomplished,

effected.

सुमीन m. Name of a monkeyking. सुरारिह m. Killer of demons. सेतु m. A bridge. सोमित्रि m. Lakshmana, son of Sumitrá. स्तनंध्य adj. (f. ेथी) An infant, a child nursed at the breast. हताशन m. Fire.

LESSON IX. THE CONDITIONAL

AND SOME VERBAL DERIVATIVES.

56. By prefixing the augment of and applying the terminations of the Imperfect, as in the 1st Conjugation, to the base of the Simple Future we get the forms of what is known as the Conditional. The passive forms of the Conditional are obtained by applying to the base Atmane. terminations. Thus:—

Parasmaipada.

अदास्यम् अदास्याव अदास्याम अदास्यः अदास्यतम् अदास्यत अदास्यत् अदास्यताम् अदास्यन् Atmanepada or passive.

अदास्ये अदास्याविह अदास्यामिह अदास्यथाः अदास्येथाम् अदास्यध्वम् अदास्यत अदास्येताम् अदास्यन्त

The Conditional of इ with अधि 'to study' is formed optionally by substituting गी for इ. अध्यगीब्ये, अध्यगीब्याविह, &c. or अध्येद्ये, अध्येद्याविह, &c.

57. The Conditional is really a substitute of the Potential. It is used to indicate, by the very form of the expression, the impossibility of the occurrence of the thing mentioned in the sentence, or, at least, the strong disbelief, impropriety, indignation or surprise which the speaker would feel if the thing mentioned has actually taken place or would take place. E. g.

कथं नाम युधिष्ठिरोऽसस्यमनंदिष्यत्। How, indeed, could Y. have told the untruth? i. c. One cannot believe that Y. has done so; or it is very improper or surprising that Y. should have done so.

क्यं रवं धर्ममस्यह्यः। How can you give up your religion? i. e. You will certainly not do so, or if you should, that would be very improper or surprising.

की नाम चाण्डालमयाजीयध्यत्। Who could have helped a Chândálato perform a sacrifice? or who would ever do so?

N. B. Whether the verb is used in the past tense or the future tense must in such cases be decided from the context.

It is not in the above sense, however, that the Conditional most frequently occurs. It is usually used in those hypothetical sentences in which the speaker implies that what is stated in the antecedent clause did not or will not certainly occur, and hence also that what is stated in the subsequent clause would not take place. It is usual in such hypothetical sentences to use the Conditional in both the clauses*. E g.

सुत्रिश्वेदमीवष्यत् तदा सुभिक्षमभविष्यत्। If there had been good rain, there would have been plenty of corn, i. e. there was no good rain and hence there was no plenty.

यदि सन गृहमागिनिष्यो घृतेनाभोक्षयथा: I If you would come to my house, you would get ghee to eat, i. e.I am sure you will not come to my house and hence you will not get ghee to eat.

लङ्जा तिरश्वां यदि चेतसि स्यादसंद्ययं पर्वतराजपुत्र्याः।

तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्बालिप्रयस्वं शिथिलं चमर्यः ॥ कुमारसं ।।

(पर्वतराजपुत्र्याः पार्वत्याः। बालप्रियत्वं प्रियकेशत्वम्। चमर्थः मृगी-विशेषाः।)

^{*}The Conditional being only a substitute of the Potential, the latter may occur in one or both the clauses of hypothetical sentences of the nature described above. The Conditional may, therefore, be considered as necessary only if the speaker wishes to emphasize his sense of the impossibility, impropriety, &c. of anything that he states. E. g.

58. Future participles are formed from the base of the Simple Future by the addition of त in Parasm. and मान in Atmane. or passive. Thus बास्यत् (P.) 'going or about to give'; बास्यमान (A. or Pass.) 'going to give or being about to be given'. करिंड्यत् (P.) 'going or about to do'; करिंड्यमाण (A. or Pass.) 'going to do or being about to be done.' The Parasm. participles are declined like the Present participles of roots of the 6th Conjugation, the insertion of न in Neut. N. Ac. V. dual and the Faminine base being optional. Thus:—

हास्यत् m. N. V. दास्यत् दास्यन्तौ दास्यन्तः।
Ac. दास्यन्तम् ,, दास्यतः।
n. N. Ac. V. दास्यत्, दास्यती or दास्यन्ती, दास्यन्ति।
Fom. base दास्यती or दास्यन्ती।

- N. B. In translating adverbial clauses or sentences beginning with 'before,' Future participles should be used to qualify the subjects of the principal sentences and vice versa.
- 59. The formation of the Infinitive is cursorily noticed in Art. 89 of the F. S. Course. It is only necessary to add here that the Infinitive of a root is obtained by simply changing the ता of the Perip. Future to तुम्. E. g. नी—नेता-नेतुम्। दुह—सोग्धा-सोग्धुम्। प्रकृ—प्रधा-प्रमु । दुर्
- 60. Similarly by changing ता to तृ we get verbal derivatives denoting agent. These derivatives are generally used with the Gen. of the object of the action. E. g. अपने सहा। यनस्य साता। जलस्य आनेत्री। इ०।

This derivative in ह may be used as the participle of the Perip. Future. If formed from a transitive root, it then governs an object in the Acc. E. g. पञ्चपैरहोनिर्वयमेव तत्र गन्तारः (स्मः)=
In five or six days we shall ourselves go there दुर्योधनस्य वयं प्रियं कर्तारः=We shall do what will please Duryodhana.

EXERCISE IX.

उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता । समौ हि शिष्टेराम्नाती वस्त्यन्तावामयः स च ॥ चूर्णिताशेषकौरव्यः क्षीबो दुःशासनास् जा।
भङ्का सुयोधनस्योवीर्भीमोऽयं शिरसाश्चिति ॥
सर्वोपनिषदो गावो दोग्धा गोपालनन्दनः।
पार्थो वरसः सुधीर्भोक्ता दुग्धं गीतामृतं महत् ॥
आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता कासौ विहगतस्करः।
येन तत् प्रथमं स्तेयं गोप्तुरेव गृहे कृतम् ॥
अकरिष्यदसौ पापमतिनिष्करुणैव सा।
नाभविष्यमहं तत्र यदि तत्परिपन्थिनी ॥
नासुत्किष्य ततो वह्निभिथली, रामसुक्तवान्।
काकुत्स्थदियतां साध्यीं व्यमाशिक्कृष्यथाः कथम् ॥
यावज्जीवमशोचिष्यो नाहास्यश्चेदिदं तमः।
भानुर्प्यपपतिष्यत् क्षामक्षोभिष्यत चेदियम्॥

भानुरप्यपपात्रध्यत् क्षममक्षाभिष्यत् चिह्यम् ॥
यः पूरयन् की चकरन्भ्रभागान् हरीम्रखोत्थेन समीरणेन ।
उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां तानप्रहायित्वमिन्नोपगन्तुम् ॥
कर्हाथतस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेनं शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमार्दुम् ।
अधोम्रखस्यापि कृतस्य वहेर्नाधः शिखा याति कराचिदेव ॥
पौरेषु सोऽहं बहुलीभवन्तमपां तरङ्गेष्विय तैलिबन्दुम् ।
सोदुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे । आलानिकं स्थाणुमिन हिपेन्द्रः ॥
इत्युक्तवन्तं जनकात्मजायां नितान्तक्कक्षाभिनिवेशमीशम् ।
न कश्चन भारषु तेषु शक्तो निषेद्धमासीदनुमोदितुं ना ॥
मधुश्व ते मन्मथ साहचर्यादसावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव ।
समीरणो नोहयिता भवेति व्यादिद्यते केन हताशनस्य ॥
कुसुमान्यपि गान्नसंगमात् प्रभवन्त्यायुरपोहितुं यदि ।
न भविष्यति हन्त साधनं किमिन्नान्यत् प्रहरिष्यतो विधेः ॥

मधुकर मिर्गिक्याः शैस तस्याः प्रवृत्तिं वरतनुरयवाऽसौ नैव दृष्टा त्वया मे । यदि सुरभिमवाप्स्यस्तन्सुखोच्छ्वासगन्धं तव रतिरभविष्यत पुण्डरीके किमास्मिन् ॥

A stag once proudly said to himself that if his legs had been as beautiful as his horns, no animal on the earth would have been able to equal him in beauty.

Before the prince was crowned, he promised to strive as far as possible to effect the good of his people.

If man had not yielded to wicked passions, he would not have fallen from virtue. If he had not violated the commands

of God, there would have been no miseries in this world. If man will try to become thoroughly virtuous, Kali-yuga will again change into the Krita-yuga. Knowing the terrible punishment that will follow after death, should not men repent for their daily sins? God is merciful and will pardon them. For, had not God been merciful, he might have destroyed this sinning world in a moment.

When he was about to betake himself to forest residence, he told his younger brother to look after the education of his children.

Notes: -- उत्तिष्ठमान :- The root स्था with उत् is Atm. in the figurative sense of 'to raise oneself up.' भड़क्ता सुयोधनस्योवी:-Here भड़का has the sense of the Future and its object should have been in the Acc. (কৰু সকুলা=One who will break the thighs). विहगतस्करः=विहग एव तस्करः। त्वमार्शाङ्कष्यथाः कथम्= How possibly could you have entertained a suspicion about your beloved? i. e. It was most improper on your part to have done so. यावडजीवमशोचिट्यो &c.—The verbs in this stanza are used in the future sense. "If you were not to give up this error (तमस्), you would repent for life. If this (Sitá) were to be angry, even the sun would fall down to the earth." (बाद-ज्जीवम्=यावज्जीवात तावत् 'For life' an Upapada comp.). व्री-मुखोत्थः = इरीमुखादुत्तिष्ठतीति । सोऽहम् = तथाविधोऽहम् i. e. Ramawho thought that through him the whole race of Ikshváku would suffer disgrace. तत्पूर्व: = स एव पूर्वी यस्य सः 'The first of its kind.' नितान्तरूक्षाभिनिवेशम् = The lord (Rama) who had formed an exceedingly cruel resolution about Sitá. मन्मथ:=मन (मनः) मध्नातीति । सहायः = सह एति सः । Construe हुताश्चनस्य नोद्यता भवेति समीरणः केन व्याद्दियते। प्रहर्ष्यतो विधेः = Of fate when it intends or is determined to strike (i. e. to kill). The Future participle is frequently used to denote intention, desire or determination. याद सुर्भिमवाप्त्य: &c.=If you had enjoyed the fragrance of her breath, would you ever have found pleasure in this lotus? The Conditional, when used in the past tense, should be rendered by the Pluperfect Conditional. As far as possible=यावच्छक्यम् । Had not yielded to wicked passions=द्राचार-

वद्यं नायास्यत्, दुर्वृत्ति न प्रत्यपरस्यत । Become thoroughly virtuous = सर्वथा सदाचारं प्रत्यपरस्यत । Will change &c = कृतयुगभावनापरस्यत, कृतयुगभावेन पर्यणस्यत । Education—अध्यापनम्, शिक्षणम् ।

VOCABULARY IX.

জাত্ম vt. (জম্বারি 1. P.) To worship, to pay one's respects to. জনামুল adj. With the face

turned down.

अभिनिवेश m. Resolution, determination. Attachment.

अवर्ण m. Stain, disgrace.

आत्मज m. (f. ॰जा) A sob.

आमय m. disease.

आमात pp. adj. Considered, reckoned.

आलानिक adj. Used for tying an elephant (as a post).

इंश्र vt. With अव To look after.

ईश m. A lord,

उछ्वास m. Breath.

उपनिषद् f. Certain writings attached to Vedás and relating to Brahman (n)

उपेक्स adj. What may be neglected or disregarded.

ऊह m. The thigh.

ऊह vt. With अप (1. U.) To remove, to destroy.

कर्यिनवdj.Despised, disdained. Teased, troubled.

कीचक m. A bamboo.

कोरध्यm A descendant of Kuru. भाव adj. Drunk, intoxicated. हमा f. The earth.

गात्र n. The body. A limb.

गीता f. A portion of the Mahábhárata containing a dialogue between Krishna and Arjuna.

गै et. With उद् To sing aloud.

गोप्त m. A protector.

चूर्णित pp. adj. Pounded, crushed.

तस्कर m. A thief.

तान m. A prolonged note in music.

वुलय vt. (Denom.) To equal, to compare.

तेल n. Oil.

रियत adj. Beloved.

दरी f. A cave.

विद्या et. With वि and आ To order, to advise.

हिए m. An elephant. नितान्त adj. Much, excessive. निष्करूप adj. Ruthless, merci-

नोदियत adj. One who urges on or excites.

प्य n. Well-being, welfare.

पद् vt. With आ To go to, to approach. With अति To practise, to observe.

पर m An enemy.

परिपन्थिन adj. (f. ॰नी) Hindering, preventing, throwing, obstacles in one's way. पार्थ m. A son of Pritha,
पुण्डरीक n. A white lotus.
पूर्ण. (10. U.) To fill.
बहुलीभू vi. (Comp. verb) To
get abroad, to spread, to be
known.
महिर्मादि adj. Fascinating, charming.
मधु m. Spring.
मधुकार m. A bee.
मन्मध् m. The god of love.
मुद्द vi. With भनु vt. To allow,
to permit.
निधली f. Sitā.
रिन f. Attachment.

TFH n. A hole.

स्थ adj. Harsh, cruel.

वरतनु adj. Having a beautiful body, handsome.
वृत्ति f. Conduct, course.
विश्वा f. A flame.
विश्व ad. Wise, experienced.
ग्रम् vi. (शोचिति 1. P.) To regret,
to grieve.
संगम m. Union, contact.
समिरण m. The wind.
सहाय m. A companion.
साहचर्या. Company, fellowship
स्तेय n. Theft.
स्थाण m. A post, a pillar.

हन्त Indecl. Alas!

LESSON X. THE PERFECT.

61. The Perfecet is formed either by reduplication or by joining auxiliary verbs to the root. The former is called the Reduplicated Perfect and the latter the Periphrastic Perfect.

The Perfect is used to describe events which took place in the remote past and were not witnessed by the speaker. Hence it is not used in the First Person and rarely in the Second. When used in the First Person, it would mean as if the action was done unconsciously through intoxication, madness, &c., that is, as if in the opinion of the speaker, the action was performed without his right cognizance.

62. (1) The Reduplicated Perfect is formed of all monosyllabic roots of the nine Conjugations.

Exceptions. The roots द्य, भय, कास, भास, and those beginning with ए and ओ, or with इ, उ and क् prosodially long take the Periphrastic Perfect only.

- (2) The Periphrastic Perfect is formed (a) of all roots of the 10th Conjugation, Causals and other derivative verbs; (b) of primitive roots of more than one syllable, and of those mentioned above as exceptions under (I).
- (3) Both the Perfects may be formed of the primitive roots उष्, विद् to 'know', जागृ and दिहा, and also of भी, ही, भू, and द्व.

63. The terminations of the Reduplicated Perfect are:

PARASMAIPADA.

ATMANEPADA.

	Sing.	Dual.	Plural.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
1st	अ	. व	н	ए	वहे	महे
2nd	थ	अयुः	अ	से	आये	ध्वे
3rd	अ	भतुः	ब ः	ए	आते	इरे

The strong terminations in the above scheme are shown in black type. They are the terminations of the singulars of three Persons in the Parasmaipada. The rest of the terminations are all weak.

Note. Roots ending in My take the termination My instead of My in the First and the Third Person singular.

The final app of the base of such roots is dropped before all weak terminations and before a with the intermediate r.

Roots ending in φ , ψ and \Re are to be considered as ending in \Re in the Perfect as in all the other General Tenses.

64. Formation of the base of the Reduplicated Perfect. The root is reduplicated according to the Rules (1, 2 and 3) given in the Introduction. The reduplicated root is itself the weak base. The strong base of the Third Person singular is derived from the weak base by substituting Vriddi for the final radical vowel and the penultimate st, and Guna for any other penultimate short vowel. The strong base of the Second Person singular is formed by gunating the final vowel and the penulitmate short. The strong base of the First Person singular may be formed optionally like that of the Second or the Third Person singular. (For examples see below.)

Penultimate long vowels as well as those that are prosodially long remain unchanged before both strong and weak terminations.

65. Terminations beginning with vowels are directly applied to the base, strong or weak; those beginning with consonants are applied with the intermediate ξ, except in certain cases which are mentioned below. When ξ is prefixed to consonantal terminations, they become practically vowel terminations. Thus,

Rt. दह U. (st. base दुरोह, w. base दुद्ह).

PARASMATPADA ATMANEPADA. Singular, Dual. Plural. Singular. Dual. Plural. दुदुहिम 1st, दुवोह दुद्दहिव दुदहे दुद्दहिवहे दुद्दिमहे 2nd. दुवाहिथ दुदुहिषे दुदुहाथे दुद्धिये-द्वे दुदृह्युः दुदुह 3rd. दुवोह दुदहे दुदुहाते दुदहिरे दुदुहुतुः दुदुह: Rt. कूज् P. (base चुकूज्), and श्री A. (base शिशी) चुक्जिम शिइये शिइयवहे शिइयमहे चुक्जिव चुक्ज शिवियपे शिव्याये शिवियध्वे दवे चुकृजिथ चुकूजयुः चुक्ज शिदये शिदयाते शिदियरे चुक्ज । चुकुजतुः चुकू जुः Rt. इप P. (st. b. इयेष, w. b. इप्), and स A. (base सप्) रुयेष ईषिव ईषिम सुषुवे सुषुविवहे सुषुविमहे

शिश्रियिव P. शिश्राय or शिश्रय शिशियम शिशियथः शिशिय शिश्रिथिय शिश्यितः शिश्रियः शिश्राय शिशियिवहे शिशियमहे A. शिश्रिये शिशियषे शिशियाथे शिशियिध्वे द्वे **बिश्चियाते** शिशियिरे शिशिये

Rt. [34 U. (st. b. शिश्र or शिश्र, w. b. शिश्र)

सुषुवे

सुष्विषे सुषुवाथे सुषुविध्वे द्वे

सुष्विरे

सुषुवाते

ईषथ:

इषतुः

इयेषिथ

ईयेष

^{*}The Rule 31 (a) of Internal Sandhi is to be observed here. It should be remarked that the rule is applicable not only in cases where dissimilar vowels meet, but also where similar vowels meet. Thus, शिशी + इन्हें = शिश्यन है, &c.

Note. The application of general Sandhi Rules given in the Introduction, and specially that of Sandhi Rules 38, 39 and 40 should be pointed out in every case by the teacher.

Similarly may be conjugated बुध, कम्प, पू, निन्द, विद्, हस्, आपू, कम्, कप्, कम्, दिष्, नृत्, मुच्, रुद्, रुध्, लुप्, वृत्, वृध्, युज्, शास्, श्वस्, सिच्, सृश्, %०.

The Set roots as , Az, the, the, and w of the 6th Conjugation, and fas 'to tremble' do not take Guna before er with the intermediate z. (See Art. 51 a, page 66).

66. The intermediate ; is not inserted before the consonantal terminations in the case of कृ, स्, भू, बू, स्तू, दू, सू, and अ. Thus:-

Rt. क U. (st b. चकार or चकर, w. b. चक्र) ATMANEDADA

PARASMATPADA

W WYTHING TO SEE		THE PROPERTY OF TAXABLE			
Singulur. Dua	l. Plur	ral.	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.
चकार ा चकर	चकुव	चकुम	चक्रे	चकुवहे	चकुमहे
चकर्थ	चक्रथुः	चक	चकुष	चक्राथे	चकुद्वे
चकार	चक्रतुः	चक्रः	चक्रे	चक्राते	चिकिरे
Rt.	स्तु U. (st. b. तुर्ह	ा or तुष्टी, w.	b. तुषु)	
त्रहाव or तृष्टव	तृष्ट्व	तुष्ट्रम	तुट्वे	तुष्ट्वहे	तुष्ट्रमहे

तृष्ट्वाये तृष्टीय तुष्ट्वतुः तुष्ट्वुः तृष्ट्ये नृष्ट्याते तुष्टाव

The root of forms agica in the Second Person singular.

67. Anit roots ending in a do not take the intermediate g before a, and those containing of or ending in a vowel other than take it optionally. (Before other consonantal termina. tions, the g is necessarily inserted.)

Rt. E U. (st. b. जहार or जहर, w. b. जह)

PARASMAIPADA.				ATMANEPADA.			
Siugular.	Dual.	Plural.	48	Singular.	Dual.	Plural.	
जहार or जहर	जाद्विव	जद्दिम		जहे	जहिवहे	जहिमहे	
जहर्थ	जह्युः	जह		जहिष		जिहिध्वे द्वे	
जहार	जहतुः	जहः		जहे	जहाते	जाहिरे	

Rt. नी U. (st. b. निनै or निने, w. b. निनी)

P. निनाय or निनय निन्यिव निन्यिम निन्थिय or निनेथ निन्यथः निन्य निनाय निन्युः निन्यतः A. निन्ये निन्यिवहे निन्यमहे निन्यिषे निन्याथे निन्यिध्वे-- द्वे निन्ये निन्यात निन्यिरे

Rt. ज्ञा U. (base जज्ञा, the final आ of this being dropped before all weak terminations and before इथ).

जहाँ जहित जहित जहे जहितहरे जहिमहे जहितथ व जहाथ जहाथ जहित जहिते जहिते जहिते जहाँ जहाँ जहिते जहिते

The roots दा, था, पा, गे, थे, सो and others ending in आ, ए, ऐ and ओ are conjugated like ज्ञा. See Note under Art. 63.

मृ P. (See Art. 52, page 68) (st. b. ममार् or मनर्, w. b. ममृ) मनार or मनर, मस्रिव, मस्रिव। मनर्थ, मस्रुः, मस्र। मनार, मस्रुः, मस्रुः।

हिश् P. दर्दश, दर्दशिव, दंदशिम। दंदशिथ or दर्छ (S. R. 16, 25), द्दंशायुः, द्दंश। दर्दश, द्दश्य।

बन्ध्र P. बबन्ध्, बबन्धियः, बबन्धिमः। बबन्धिश्य or बबन्द्धः (S. R. 26), बबन्ध्युः, बबन्धः। बबन्धः, इ०।

प्राञ् P. पप्रच्छ, पप्रच्छिव, पप्रच्छिम । पप्रच्छिथ or पप्रष्ठ (S. R. 16, 25), पप्रच्छिथुः, पप्रच्छ । पप्रच्छ, इ० ।

সচ্জু P. बभक्ष, बभक्षिव, बभक्षिम। बभक्षिय or बभक्र्वय, बभक्ष्युः, बभक्ष। बभक्ष इ \circ ।

मस्ज् P. (base ममडज्) ममडज, मनडिजव, इ॰। मनडिजथ or ममङ्क्य (Art 51 a, page 66), मनडजथुः, इ॰।

ह P. (st. b. जुही or जुहो, w. b. जुह) जुहाब or जुहव, जुहबिव, इ॰ । जुहविथ or जुहोथ, जुहवथु:, जुहव । जुहाब, इ॰ ।

बृज्य P. ददर्श, दृहशिव, दृहशिम । द्दर्शिथ or दृष्ट् (Art. 51 a, page 66) , दृहशिथु:, दृहश । दृदर्श, इ०।

- सृज् P. ससर्ज, सस्राजिन। सस्राजिय or सल्रष्ठ (Art. 51 a, page 66) सराज्यु:, सर्ज। ससर्ज, इ०।
- 68. Vet roots (excepting स्तृ, स् and भू) take the intermediate द optionally before all consonantal terminations. स्त्र and भ् take द before ए optionally, and necessarily before other consonantal terminations. Thus:—
- क्षम् P. चक्षाम or चक्षम, चक्षमिव or चक्षण्व, चक्षमिम or चक्षण्म (S. R. 18, 29)। चक्षमिय or चक्षन्य, चक्षमयुः, चक्षम। चक्षाम, इ०।
 - ,, A. चक्षमे, चक्षमिवहे or चक्षण्वहे, चक्षमिमहे or चक्षण्महे । चक्षमिषे चक्षसे, चक्षमार्थे, चक्षमिष्वे or चक्षम्भवे । चक्षमे, इ० ।
- गृह P. जुगृह (See Art. 51 a, page 66), जुगुहिव or जुगृह्व, जुगुहिन or जुगृह्व। जुगृहिथ or जुगोड (S. R. 26, 27 b.), जुगुहथु:, जुगुह । जुगृह, जुगुहु:।
- गृह A. जुगुहे, जुगुहिवहे or जुगुह्वहे, जुगुहिमहे or जुगुह्वहे। जुगुहिषे or जुगुह्वे (S. R. 27 a, 28), जुगुहाथे, जुगुहिध्वे-द्वे or जुगुह्वे (S. R. 26 b, 27 b, 28)। जुगुहे, जुगुहाते, जुगुहिरे।

(We give below some forms of Vet roots which illustrate the application of the various Sandhi Rules.)

2nd Pers. singular.

2nd Pers. plural.

Rt. ह्यू P. तत्रिय or तत्रव्यं or तत्रव्य (Art. 51 a, page 66)

तत्रप

,, मुद्द P. मुमोहिथ or मुमोग्ध or मुमोद (8. R. 27, Excep. b)

मुमुह

, सिध् P. सिषेधिथ or सिषेद्ध

सिषिध

,, गाहू A. जगाहिषे or जघासे जगाहिध्ने-द्वे or जघादेव

- 69. Bases ending in ऋ preceded by a conjunct consonant, and those ending in ऋ take Guna before weak terminations also. This rule is applicable to the roots जाग and ऋ, and optionally to ज्, द and q. Thus:—
- Rt. स्मृ P. सस्मारं वैः सस्मरं, सस्मरिव, सस्मरिम। सस्मर्थ, सस्मर्थः, सस्मरः । सस्मरः, इ०।
- जागृ P. जजागार व्य जजागर, जजागरिय, जजागरिय । जजागरिय जजागरथुः, जजागर । जजागार, इ० ।

- ऋ P. आर, आरिव, इ॰। आरिथ (Art. 67, Excep.) आरयु:, आर। आर, इ॰।
- गृ P. जगार or जगर, जगरिव, इ०। जगरिथ, जगरथुः, जगर। जगार, इ०. वृ P. वृदार or वृद्दर, वृद्दरिव or वृद्दिव, वृद्दरिम or वृद्दिम । वृद्दिय, वृद्दर्थुः or वृद्द्युः, वृद्दर or वृद्द् । वृद्दार, इ०।
- 70. The roots mentioned below, *with the exception of AN and AN, undergo Samprasarana before reduplication. Thus they form their weak bases, while the strong bases are formed from these by restoring the radical syllable to its original form, the reduplicative syllable continuing to be the same.

	Sam	prasarana.	w. base.	st. base.
Rt.	वच्	उच्	उउच्= जच्	उवच् ० उवाच्
	वद्	उद्	चंबद्=ऊद्	उवद् ०ा उवाद्
	वस्	उष् (S. R. 20.)	उउष्=ऊष्	उवस् or उवास्
	वह	उह्	उउर्=अह्	उवह् or उवाह
	स्वप्	सुप्	सुषुप्=(8. R. 3	88) सुब्दप् or सुब्दाप्
	यज्	इज्	इइज्=ईज्	इयज् ० इयाज्
	मह्	गृह	जगृह	जमह ० जमाह्
	ह्य	献	गु ह	जुहो or जुही
	न्ये	वी	विवी .	विज्ययू от विज्यायू

- Rt. वच् U. उवाच or उवच, जिचव, जिचव। उविचय or उववथ, जच्युः, जच । उवाच, जचतुः, जचुः, ॥ जचे, उचिवहे, जिचवहे। जिचेषे, जचाथे, जिच्छे। जचे, इ०।
- वह U. उवाह or उवह, ऊहिव, ऊहिम। ऊविहथ or उवीद (S. R. 27. Excep. d.), ऊहथु:, ऊह। उवाह, इ०॥ ऊहे, ऊहिवहे, ऊहिमहे। ऊहिषे, ऊहाथे, ऊहिथे-दुवे। ऊहे, इ०।
- स्वप् P. सुब्वाप or सुब्वप, सुबुपिव, सुबुपिम। सुब्वपिथ or सुब्वप्थ, सुबुपथुः, सुबुप। सुब्वाप, इ॰।
- हे U. जुहाव or जुहव, जुहविव, जुहविव। जुहविथ or जुहाँथ, जुहुवथुः, जुहव । जुहाव, जुहवतुः, जुहवुः ॥ जुहुवे, जुहुविवहे, जुहुविवहे। जुहुविषे, जुहुविथे, जुहुविथे

71. Roots beginning with of followed by a conjunct consonant, and those beginning with of are not reduplicated,

^{*} वच्, वर्, वस्, वह, वप्, स्वप्, यज्, व्यथ्, मह, (व्रभू, प्रः), वे, व्ये, ह्वे, स्वि, ज्या, वझ् and व्यच्.

but any is perfixed to them in forming the base. This applies to the root syst (5, A.) also. E.g.

- Rt. अडज् P. Vet. (base आनज्ज्) आनञ्ज, आनञ्जित वर आनज्ज्व, आनञ्जित वर आनज्ज्व। आनञ्जिय वर आनज्ज्य, आनञ्ज्यः, आनञ्ज्यः, आनञ्ज्यः, आनञ्जः। आनञ्जः, इ०।
- ऋज् A. (base आनृज्) आनृजे, आनृजिवहे, आनृजियहे। आनृजिपे, इ०। अञ् A. Vet. (base आनञ्ज) आनशे, आनशिवहे or आनदवहे, आनशिमहें or आनदमहे। आनशिपे or आनक्षे (8.B, 16, 24 a), आनशाये, आनशिपे or आनशिपे 8.B, 16
- 72. Roots containing a prosodially short \ and beginning with a simple consonant not changeable in the reduplicative syllable (by Rule 3 of reduplication), substitute of for the and at the same time drop their reduplicative syllable before weak terminations, and before a when it is added with the intermediate \(\xi\). (This rule is not applicable to the roots \(\xi\), \(\xi\), \(\xi\) and those beginning with \(\xi\)). E. g-
- Rt. तत्र U. (st. b. ततान् or ततन्, w. b. तेन्) ततान or ततन, तेनिव तेनिम । तेनिय, तेनयुः, तेन । ततान, इ० ॥ तेने, तेनिवहे, तेनिमहे । तेनिथे, तेनाथे, तेनिध्वे । तेने, इ० ।
- पच् P. (st. b. पपाच् or पपच्, w. b. पेच्) पपाच or पपच, पेचिव, पेचिव, पेचिव। पेचिथ or पपक्थ, पेचथुः, पेच। पपाच, इ॰।
- नहा P. Vet. (st. b. ननाहा or ननहा, w. b. नेहा) ननाहा or ननहा, नेशिव or नेश्व, नेशिय or नेश्व, नेशिय or नेश्व, विशिय or ननेष्ठ (Art. 51 a, page 66), नेशाय:, नेशा। ननाहा, इ०।
- दह P. (st.b. दवाह or दवह, w. b. देह) दवाह of दवह, देहिन, देहिम देहिथ or दवाथ (S. R. 26 a, 27 b), देहथु:, देह। दवाह, द्वा
- नह U. (st. b. ननाइ or ननइ, w. b. नेह) ननाइ or ननह, नेहिय, नेहिम के नेहिय or ननइ (by S. R. 27, Excep. c), नेहथु:, नेह। ननाह, इ० कि नेहे, नेहियहे नेहिमहे,। नेहिथे, इ०।
- 73. This change of the radical आ to ए is necessary also in the case of तू (changed to त्र by Art. 69), फल, अज् and अप्. It is optional in the case of जू 4. P. (changed to जर्), अम्, अस्, अस्, राज्, आज्, न्लाश्र and स्वत्. E. g.
- Rt. तृ P. सतार वर ततर, तेरिव, तेरिम। तेरिथ, तेरथुः, तेर। ततार, इ॰ ।

- भज् U. बभाज or बभज, भेजिव, भेजिम । भेजिय or बभक्य, भेजयुः, भेज । बभाज, इ० । भेजे, भेजिवहे, भेजिमहे । भेजिषे, इ० ।
- त्रप् A. Vet त्रेपे, त्रेपिवहे or त्रेप्वहे, त्रेपिमहे or त्रेप्महे । त्रेपिषे or त्रेप्से, त्रेपाये, त्रेपिध्वे or त्रेप्से,
- अम् P. बभ्राम or बभ्रम, बभ्रमिव or भ्रेमिव, बभ्रमिम or भ्रेमिम । बभ्रमिथ or भ्रेमिथ, इ॰ ।
- राज् A. रराजे or रेजे, रराजिवहें or रेजिवहें, रराजिमहें or रेजिमहें। रराजिषे, or रेजिषे, इ॰।
- राज् $^{\mathrm{P.}}$ रराज, रराजिव $^{\mathrm{or}}$ रेजिव, इ॰ । रराजिथ $^{\mathrm{or}}$ रेजिथ, इ॰ ।
- 74. Irregularities :-
- (a) The root भू forms the base ब्रभ्व throughout— ब्रभूव, ब्रभूविव, ब्रभूविव। ब्रभूविय, इ॰।
- (b) The root इ forms the st. b. इये or इये, w. b. ईय्—इयाय or इयय, ईयिव, ईयिव। इयियथ or इयेथ, ईयथुः, ईय। इयाय, ईयतुः, ईयुः।
- (c) The root इ with अधि (A.) forms the base अधिज्ञगा which is conjugated like ज्ञा A.—अधिज्ञगे, अधिज्ञगिवहें, अधिज्ञगिमहे। अधिज्ञगिषे, इ॰।
- (d) The root जि forms the base जिगि, हि forms जिघि and चি forms चिचि or चिकि, and are regularly conjugated like নী.
- Rt. जि P. जिगाय or जिगय, जिग्यिव, जिग्यिम। जिगयिथ or जिगेथ, जिग्यथुः, जिग्य। जिगाय, इ०।
- (e) The roots न्यथ् A., सुत् A., and प्याय् A. form the bases विन्यथ्, दिसुत् and पिपी respectively. Thus—विन्यथे, विन्यथिवहे, विन्यथिमहे । विन्यथिपे, इ०।
- (f) The penultimate radical vowel of गम्, हन्, जन्, खन् and यस् is dropped before the weak terminations. The ह of हन् is changed to यू throughout. E. g.
- Rt. शस् P. (st. b. जगाम् or जगम्, w. b. जगम्) जगाम or जगम, जिग्मत् जिग्मम्। जगाम् or जगम्, जग्मयुः, जग्मः। जगाम, इ०। हन् P. (st. b. जघान् or जघन्, w. b. जघन्) जघान or जघन, जिञ्चित, जिञ्चमः। जघनिय or जघन्थुः, ज्ञानः। जघान, इ०।
- जन् A. (base जञ्जू = जज़् S. R. 19) जज़े, जिल्लिक, जिल्लिक । जिल्लिक, जज़्ये, जिल्लिक । जिल्ले, इ० ।

यस P. (st. b. जघास् or जघस्, w. b. जक्ष् 8 R. 20) जघास or जघस,

निश्चन, निश्चन । नघसिथ, नक्षयु:, जक्ष । नघास, नक्षतु:, नश्चः । Note. The root चस् has no forms in the Perfect and the edictive. The forms given above are optional substitutes

Benedictive. The forms given above are optional substitutes of sex and therefore the 2nd Per. singular is suffer only.

(g) The perfect of श्वि is formed from the base शिश्वि or सुद्धु. Thus—शिश्वाय-शिश्वय or सुश्चाव-सुश्चव, शिश्वियव or शुश्चविय, इ॰। शिश्वियय or शुश्चविय, इ॰।

(h) The root men forms the base apprecia throughout.

Thus, आनच्छे, आनच्छित्र, १०।

(i) The root ली is changed to ला optionally before strong terminations. Thus—लिलाय-लिलय or लली, लिल्यिन, लिल्यम । लिलिय-लिलेथ or लालिथ-ललाय, लिल्ययुः, लिल्य। लिलाय or लली, लिल्यतुः ।

(j) The nasal of easy A. is optionally dropped. Thus-

सस्वञ्जे or सस्वजे, सस्वज्जिबहे or सस्वजिबहे, इं०।

EXERCISE X.

पुरा किल कर्र्ट्विनता चेति करयपस्य हे भार्ये बभूवतुः । कर्ट्बहुन्नागाच् सुपुर्व विनतायास्तु गहरमानहणश्चेति द्वावेव पुत्री जज्ञाते । अता नागाः काद्रवेया इति संज्ञां पापुर्गरुत्मांश्व वैनतेय इति। अथ कदाचित् कथाप्रसङ्गन ते सपरन्यौ मिथी विवादमारेभाते । इयामा रवेरश्वा इति कट्टः प्रोवाच सितास्त इत्यपरा । एवं विवदमाने ते पणं जबन्धतुः । यस्या वचनं मिध्या भवेत्तया उन्या हासीभा-वनोपचर्येति। ततो जयार्थिनी कदूर्निजात्मजानाह्याभिद्धे। भी यद्यहं भवतां मान्या तद्रवेरश्वात् सर्वत आवृणुत येन ते इयामलाः स्युरिति । ततस्तैस्त-थाकृते कदूः दयामीभूतात् रवेरश्वात् विनतायै दर्शितवती । सा चैवं छन्नना जिता पणबंधेनावशा सपत्न्या गृहे हासीआर्व प्रपेहे। तती श्राहमुखेनमं वृत्तान्तं गरुत्माञ् शुश्राव । दुःखितश्च स्वरितं कदूमभीयाय । तत्र तं नागा अभीतः परिवत्नुवस्या अयं पुत्र इति चौपजहुनुः। अश्चत्वेव तेषां दुरुक्तानि संयम्य क्रीधं कर्र सविनयं प्रणम्य ताक्ष्यीं मातुर्वास्यान्मृक्ति ययाचे । तदा काद्रवेयाः सुचिरं संचिन्त्यैवमुचुः। भो गरुत्मन् सुधामाहृत्य नः प्रयच्छ तती मातरं मोचियष्यसीति । तथिति तेभ्यः प्रतिश्चत्य गरुत्मान् क्षीरार्बिध ययौ । तत्र तस्य गुणेर्भगवान् विष्णुः परं तुतीष तस्मै वरी प्रद्दी च। एकेन वरेण स सुधाकलध लेभेऽपरेण सविषा अपि नागास्तस्य भक्ष्या बभुदुः । एवं संपादितायौं निवृत्य गरुत्मान् करूमुपाययौ । उवाच च । भोः काद्रवेया इदममृतमानीतं दर्भसंस्तरे स्थापयामि । ममाम्बां मोचियत्वेतं सर्वेः पीयतामिति । तच्छ्रस्वातीव इष्टास्ते

गरुरमते मातरं प्रतिरदुः, वेगेन च सुधाकलशमिषेतुः । तस्मिनेव क्षणे शको वर्भसंस्तरात् कलशमपजहार । तेन नागाः परं विषादं भेजः । अमृतलवाकाङ्-श्रया च लिलिङः संस्तीर्णान् दर्भात् । ततः पाटितजिन्हास्ते द्विजिह्नतां जग्मः । नात् मृढान् निहत्य गरुडोऽपि हिने दिने प्राणयात्रां चके ॥

तयोर्जगृहतुः पादाच् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी।
तो गुरुगुरुपरनी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननन्दतुः ॥
परंषु स्वेषु च क्षिप्रैरिवज्ञातपरस्परैः ।
सोऽपसपैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नि ॥
ऋत्विजः स तथानचे दक्षिणाभिर्महाक्रतो ।
यथा साधारणीभूतं नामास्य धनदस्य च ॥
उत्तेरिथ समुद्रं स्वं महर्थेऽरिक्जिहासिथ ।
ममर्थ चातिपोरां मां धिग्जीवनलञ्कुताम् ॥
ते च प्रापुरुदन्वन्तं बुबुधे चादिपुरुषः ॥
बहु जगद पुरस्तात्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं ।
चकर च किल चादु प्रौढयोषिद्वदस्य ॥
जुगोपारमानमन्नस्तो भेजे धर्ममनातुरः ॥

दिशः प्रसेदुर्नरुतो ववुः सुखाः प्रदक्षिणाचिईविरिमराद्दे । बभूव सर्वे सुभग्नेसि तत्क्षणं भवो हि लोकाम्युद्याय तादृशाम् ॥ संजग्माते तावपायानपेक्षो सेनाम्भोधी धीरनादौ रयेण । पत्तिः पत्तिं वाहनेयाय वाजी नागं नागः स्यन्दनस्थो रथस्थम् ॥ उचिवियरे पुष्पफलं वनानि, सस्तुः, पितृत् पिप्रयुरापगासु । आरेसुरित्वा पुलिनान्यदाङ्कं छायां समाभिस्य विश्वभस्य ॥

Vis'vâmitra, the son of Gádhi, was (अ) a prince of the Lunar race, the sovereign of Kânyakubja. He had a conflict (वि. यह) with the Brâhmana sage Vasishtha for the possession of Kâmadhenu. At the command of Vasishtha the cow created (सूज्) hordes of Yavanas, and by their aid she vanquished (प्राज्) Vis'vâmitra. The latter convinced of the power of Brâhmanahood, determined (विज्-चि) to raise himself up to that rank, and for this purpose practised (व्य Pass.) penance for thousands of years. The gods, who were always afraid of any austere penance practised on earth, sent down (प्राह्) a nymph named Menaká to entice him to lead a worldly life. Vis'vâmitra yielded (व्यं या) for a time to the charms of the nymph, and he had by her a daughter named S'akuntalá.

However in the end, the persevering ascetic obtained mastery (अभि-भू) over his passions and by the power of his austerities he began (प्र-क्रम्) to create new stars in the heavens. The gods were again frightened (सं-त्रम्) at this, and he desisted (वि-रम्) from the creation of new worlds only when they made (पर्न नी) him a royal sage.

Notes. पण बन्ध-To bet, to pledge oneself to a wager. उपचर्य adj.—Should be served. पणबन्ध m.—An agreement. प्रपद्-To be reduced to. विषादं भज्-To be sad or disappointed. प्राणयात्रां क -To live upon, to maintain oneself. ती=राजानं राजीं च. जजागार-Kept himself awake i.e. cognizant of all that was passing in his and in foreign dominions. साधारणीभृतम्-Became synonymous. उत्तीरिय &c.-This is said by Sîtâ when a false rumour of Rama's death was communicated to her by the demons-अतिघोरां मां धिरजीवन &c.-Fie upon my wretched self so heartless and disgraced by my still continuing to live. ते च प्रापु: &c.-ল-ৰ have here the sense of 'no sooner—than' 'as soon-as'. See note on page 61. वह जगर &c.-This is said by a young lady referring to her behaviour with her lover. चार् कू.-To speak freely, familiarly or agreeably. अन्तरत:-Without fear i.e. with courage. अनातुर:-Unfatigued, disinterested. प्रदक्षिणाचि:-प्रगता दक्षिणं प्रदक्षिणा। प्रदक्षिणाचिर्यस्य 'With the flames turning to the right (of the sacrificer).' ग्रुभशंसि-ग्रुभं शंसति स्चयतीति ! अपा-यानपेक्षी—Having no thought of flight (अपाय). उधिक्यरे &c.-This verb a with sa governs two Accusatives, the thing collected being the direct and that from which it is collected being the indirect object. The Lunar race—सोमवंदा: । For the possession-अर्थ, हेता:, प्राप्तये । Convinced-प्रतीत:, जातप्रत्यय: । Rank-प्रवी । To entice him to lead &c .- सांसारिकेषु मुखेषु यथासी मनी निरुधीत तथामुं प्रलोभयेति । Passions—इन्द्रियाणि । Charms— लीलाविलासाः, हावभावाः । Persevering-स्थिरधीः, स्थिरारम्भः ।

LESSON XI.

THE PERFECT (continued.)

75. The Periphrastic Perfect is formed by adding and to the root and then appending to this base the forms of the

Reduplicated perfect of the auxiliary verbs इ, मू and अस् 'to be.' Roots, which are Parasmaipadin, take the Parasmai. forms of the auxiliary verbs, while Atmane. roots take the Atmane forms of क only and the Parasmai. forms of अस and मू *

- 76. In adding any to roots, primitive or derivative, the following rules should be observed—
- (a) Roots of the 10th Conjugation and Causals retain अय before आम्; thus, कथय-कथयाम्; Caus. verb कार्य-कार्याम्; &c.
- (b) Of the primitive roots, ৰুদ্ৰ and লাগু gunate their vowels, while প্লি, রু, and ছ (all of the 3rd Conjugation) are changed to that form which they have before the strong terminations of the Special Tenses. Other roots remain unchanged before লাগু. E. g.

Rt. उब् base ओषाम् Rt. भी base विभयाम्
,, जागृ ,, जागराम् ,, ही ,, जिह्रयाम्
,, विद् ,, विदाम् ,, भृ ,, विभराम्
,, इक्ष्म ,, ईक्षाम् ,, ह ,, गुहवाम्
Rt. क्षय् 10. P. and ईक्ष्म 1. A.

कथयाञ्चकार-चकर	कथयाश्वकृव	कथयाश्वकृम
कथयाञ्चकर्थ	कथयाश्वक्रयुः	कथयाश्रक
कथयाञ्चकार	कथयाश्चक्रतुः	कथयाश्चकुः
ईक्षाश्वक्रे	ईक्षाञ्चकृवहे	ईक्षाश्चकृमहे
ईक्षाश्चकृषे 💮 💮	ईक्षाश्वकार्थ	ईक्षाञ्चकृद्वे
इक्षाश्चक्रे	ईक्षा अक्राते	ईक्षाश्चित्रिरे
	or	
कथयाम्बभूव	कथयाम्बभूविव	कथयाम्बभूविम
कथयाम्बभूविथ	कथयाम्बभूवथुः	कथयाम्बभूव
कथयाम्बभूव	कथयाम्बभूवतुः	कथयाम्बभूवुः

^{*} The roots अस् 'to be' and ज़ू are not used in the General Tenses as independent verbs, the forms of जू and वच् U. being substituted for them. The root अस् when used as an auxiliary has the following forms in this Tense—(P.) आस, आसिव, आसिम। आसिय, आसथु:, आस। आस, आसतु:, आसु:॥ (A.) आसे, आसिवह, आसिमहे। आसिवे, आसिथे, आसिथे। आसे, आसाते, आसिरे

ईक्षाम्बभूव	ईक्षाम्बभूविव	ईक्षाम्बभूविम
ईशाम्बभूविथ	ईक्षाम्बभूवयुः	ईक्षाम्बभूव
ईक्षाम्बर्ग	ईक्षाम्बभूवतुः	ईक्षाम्ब भूयुः
THE REAL PROPERTY.	or	
कथयामास	कथयामासिव	कथयानासिम
कथयामासिथ	कथयानास्यः	कथवामास
कथयागास	कथयागासतुः	कथयामासुः
ईक्षामास ।	ईक्षामासिव	ईक्षामासिम
ईक्षामासिथ	ईक्षामासथुः	ईक्षामास
ईश्वामास 💮	ईक्षामासतुः	ईक्षामासुः

77. The Passive forms of the Reduplicated Perfect are obtained by applying to the bases of all roots the Atmanepads terminations. The Passive forms of the Periphrastic Perfect are similarly obtained by applying to the bases the Atmanepada forms of the Reduplicated Perfect of the roots an, y and wa. Rt. हन् Act. जघान, जन्नतः, जन्नः। Pass. जध्ने, जधाते जाधरे।

वभ्रे. दभाते दिभरे। धू " दधार, दभ्रतुः, दभ्रः। कृत् Act. कीर्तयाञ्चकार, ॰चक्रतुः, ॰चक्रः। Pass. कीर्तयाश्वक्रे, ०च-

> क्राते, ॰ चकिरे कीर्तयाम्बभ्वे, ०व-

,, कीर्तयाम्बभूव, ०बभूवतुः, ०बभूवुः। भूवाते, •बभ्विरे कीर्तयामासि, कीर्तयामासतुः, इ०। कीर्तवामासे, कीर्न-

यामासाते, इ०॥

78. The Perfect participles are formed by adding an Parasmai, and syra Atmane, to the weak base of the Perfect. When the weak base consists of one syllable only, at is added with the intermediate g, and it may be added with or without the इ to the roots गम, हन, दुझ, विझ and विद 'to obtain.' In the case of गम, हन and खन, the penultimate आ is not dropped when न्म is added without the intermediate इ. (The final vowel of roots ending in आ and the penultimate अ of पस is dropped after reduplication, and att is added with ?). E. g.

Rt. कृ. U. w. b. चक् Perf, part. चक्रवस्, चक्राण स्तु U. " नृष्ट् " तृष्ट्वान

निद् U. w.	b. बिभिद्	Perf part.	बिभिइस्, बिभिशन
नी ए. ,,		interpolation	निनीवस्, निन्यान
वा U. "	वर् ।	To HELP,	विवस्, द्दान
यज् U. "	ईज्	22	ईजिवस्, ईजान
गम् P. ,,	जग्म् ० जगम्	,,	जिन्मवस् ⁰¹ जगन्वस् (8. R. 29)
हन् P. "	जध्न् ०१ जघन्	"	जिंदनवस् वर जयन्वस्
दृश् P. "	बहुरू	"	दृहिश्वस् or दृहृद्वस्
खन् P. ,,	चखन्	"	चलन्बस्
新虹 P. "	चक्रम् -	,,	चक्रण्वस् (S. R. 21, 8)
ξ P.,	ईय्र	,,	ईयिवस्
तन् U. "	तेन्	"	तेनिवस्, तेनान
राज् A.,,	रेज् ० रराज्	10 11	रंजान ० रराजान
स्म P. "	सस्म	17	सस्मृतस्

79. Those roots * that drop their penultimate nasal' before the च of the passive, also drop it in forming their Perfect participles. Before adding वस or आन, the base is formed from such roots as if there were no nasal in them. E. g. Rt. अञ्ज P. dropping nasal अज् w. b. आज Perf. part. आजिवस्

बन्धू P. ,, बध् ,, बबध् ,, बबध् ,, बबध्यस् भ्रज्ज् P. ,, भज् ,, बभज्ज् ,, बभज्ज्ञस्

80. Roots ending in ऋ change the ऋ to इर् (and to उर् after labials or ऋ) by S. R. 30 b, and then they are reduplicated, and वस added to them. But before आन the root is first reduplicated and then the ऋ changed to इर् or उर्. E. g.

Rt. तू P. changed to तिर् w. b. तितिर Perf. part. तितीर्वस् (S. R.

(30, c)

पृ P. ,, पुर ,, पुपुर ,, पुपूर्वस् वृ U. ,, वुर ,, वुवुर ा ववुर ,, वुवूर्वस्, ववुराण

81. The Perfect participles ending in वस are declined like विद्वस having three bases, viz., Anga base ending in वास, Pada base ending in वत् and Bha base ending in उस् (changed to उस्). The last is identical with the 3rd Person plural of the

^{*} They are अञ्ज्, भञ्ज्, रञ्ज्, सञ्ज्, स्वञ्ज्, मन्थ्, मन्थ्, स्कन्द्, स्वन्द्, इन्ध्, बन्ध्, स्तम्भ्, रृंश्, अंश्, ध्वंस्, शंस् and संस्.

Reduplicated Perfect of the root, with the Visarga replaced by eq; and in the case of roots mentioned in Art. 79 and 80, it is formed by adding the termination उस् to the same weak base which receives इस. E. g.

MASCULINE.

Rt. Perf. part. Nom. sing. Nom. pl. Acc. pl. Loc. sing. Loc. pl. निनीवाच नी निनीवस . निनीवांसः निनीवत्स निन्युषः निन्युषि चक्रवांसः चक्रिष चक्रवस् चक्रवाच चक्रषः चक्रवरमु ্ব্ৰ गुश्रवान् ग्रश्रवांसः ग्रश्रविष शुश्रुवस्सु ग्रश्रवस् गुश्रुवुषः श्र चक्रण्वांसः चक्रण्वस् चक्रण्यान् चक्रमुषः चक्रमुषि चक्रण्यत्मु ऋम् दिवांसः **बदुषि** दिवस दिवान् वद्यः दविवरस -दा जिंग्निवान जग्मिवांसः जग्मिवस जग्मुषः जग्मुषि जग्मिवस्स गम् or or जगन्वान् जगन्वांसः जगन्वस जगन्वरम् दद्शिवांसः दृश् दृद्शिवस् ददृशिवान् ददशुषः दद्रशुषि दद्रशिवत्सु or or दद्रश्वांसः बद्रश्वस् दद्भान् वद्रश्वस्य सेदिवान् सेदुषि सद् संदिवस सेविवांसः संदिवत्स सेद्घः तितीर्वान् तितीर्वासः तितिहिष तितीर्वत्स तितीर्वस तितिरुष: NEUTER.

Nom. and Acc. निनीवत, निन्युषी, निनीवांसि।
The Fem. base of these participles is formed by adding ह्र
to the Bha base. E. g. निन्युषी, चक्रुषी, गुश्रुदुषी, चक्रमुषी, दृषी,
संदुषी, तितिह्वी, &c. declined like नही.

Note. Perfect participles should be translated in English by verbs in the Present Perfect or Pluperfect tense either in adjectival sentences or in adverbial sentences beginning with 'when.'

EXERCISE XI.

निजारमाजानां दुर्योधनप्रभृतीनां पाण्डुपुत्राणां च पुनर्विमहो मा अवित्विति धृतराष्ट्रेण युधिष्ठिराय राज्यार्धे हरें। स च खाण्डवप्रस्थं प्रेषयामासे। ततस्ते पाण्डवास्तत्र गत्वा कृष्णपुरोगमाः ॥ मण्डयाश्विकरे तहे पुरं स्वर्ग-वदुत्तमम् ॥ तत्र च पश्च प्रासादाः शिल्पिभिर्निमिरि । तेषु महार्हाण्यासनान्यु-पकल्पयाम्बर्भविरे । पीरकार्याणि कुर्वाणाः पाण्डवास्तान्यध्यासामासुः । अथैकहा नारदस्तत्र यदृच्छया संप्राप्त आसनादिहानेन युधिष्ठिरेण पूज्याश्वके । स सर्वान्पाण्डवानाशीर्थिमोदयाश्वकार कथां चैकां आवया- मास । पुरा सुन्दोपसुन्दनामानौ राक्षसौ ब्रह्माणं तपोभिः प्रसादयाम्बभूवतुः।वरं चैकं वरयाश्चक्रतुः। त्रिषु लोकेषु यद्भूतं किंचित्स्थावरजङ्गमम् ॥
सर्वस्मान्नौ भयं न स्यादृतेऽन्योन्यं पितामह इति ॥ एतं वरं लेभानौ तो सर्वान्
देवान्विजिग्याते । ऋषयोऽपि ताभ्यां बिभयामासुः । अखिलं जगच ताभ्यां
व्यथयाश्चक्रे । तता देविषगणाः परमेष्ठिनसुपेत्य सुन्दोपसुन्दयोः कर्म सर्वे तस्मै
निवेदयाश्चकुः। ततः पितामहेन तयोर्वधोपायं संचिन्त्य विश्वकर्मा जुडवे व्यादिदिशे च सुड्यतामेका दिव्या प्रमदेति । सा प्रयत्नेन महता निर्ममे विश्वकर्मणा ॥
त्रिषु लोकेषु नारीणाय् रूपेणाप्रतिमा बभौ ॥ तस्यास्तिलोत्तमिति नाम चक्रे ।
ततः पितामहस्तासुवाच । गच्छ सुन्दोपसुन्दाभ्यां कुरु भद्रे प्रलोभनम् । तयोर्यथा विरोधः स्याद्नयोन्येन तथा कुरु ॥ दृष्टैव तां बरारोहां व्यथिती तौ
बभूवतुः ॥ उभौ हि कामसंमत्तौ प्रार्थयामासतुश्च ताम् ॥ नैषा तव ममैषेति
ततस्तौ मन्युराविशत् ॥

तिलोत्तमाया हेतोस्तौ तरान्योन्यं निजन्नतुः ॥ १
रथस्य तस्यां पुरि इत्तचकुर्विद्वान्विदामास शनैनं यातम् ॥ २
नितान्तगुर्वीमिप सोऽनुभावाद्भ्रं धरित्र्या विभराम्बभूव ॥ ३
दिव्या मूर्तिव्यांमगैरुस्पतन्ती वीक्षामासे विस्मितैश्वण्डिकायाः ॥ ४
ग्रुष्मणि प्रणयनादिसंस्कृते तैईवींषि जुहवांबभूविरे ॥ ९
प्रविद्य कृष्णासदनं महीभुजा तदाचचक्षेऽज्ञजसिन्नधौ वचः ॥ ६
ग्रिरिणा जैत्रशरेण यत्र निःशङ्कमूषे मकरध्वजेन ॥ ७
। एनिजन्नद्वया निपेत्रषी सा स्वकाननभवं व्यकम्पयत् ॥ ८

बाणिभन्नहर्या निपेतुषी सा स्वकाननभुवं व्यकम्पयत्॥ ८ तथिति कामं प्रतिग्रुश्चित्रार एषोर्यथागतं मातिलसारिथिययौ ॥ ९ स पाटलायां गवि तिस्थवांसं धनुर्धरः केसिरणं इवर्ष ॥ १० आशास्यमन्यरपुनरुक्तभूतं श्रेयांसि सर्वाण्यधिजग्मुषस्ते ॥ ११ खौरुन्ननामेव दिशः प्रसेदुः स्फुटं विसन्ने सवितुर्मयुखेः । श्रयं गतायामिव यामवर्यां पुनः समीयाय दिनं दिनश्चीः ॥ १२ बिल्बेबन्धे जलधिर्ममन्थे जहेऽपृतं दैत्यकुलं विजिग्ये । कल्पान्तदुःस्था वसुधा तथोहे तेनैष भारोऽतिगुरुकं तस्य ॥ १३ स्थितः स्थितामुचिलतः प्रयातां निषेदुषीमासनबन्धर्थारः । जलाभिलाषी जलमाददानां छायेव तां भूपितरन्वगच्छत् ॥ १४ वामनाश्रमपदं ततः परं पावनं श्रुतसृषेषेपियवान् । उन्मनाः प्रथमजनमचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नि बभूव राघवः ॥ १५

When Pradyumna was only six years old, he was taken away (अप-इ) by the demon S'ambara and cast (प्र-अस्) into the ocean. There he was swallowed (नि-मृ) by a large fish, but he died not. The fish was caught (मह) by fishermen and carried

(नी) to S'ambara's palace. There it was being cut down by his wife Mâyâvatî, when a beautiful child was seen (इस्) in its belly. He was concealed (नि-मुह्) and reared (वर्षय) carefully by Mâyâvatî at the instance of Nârada. When he attained youth, Mâyâvatî was fascinated (नोह्य) by the beanty of his person and fell in love (ऋष्) with him. She told (ऋष्) him how he was cast by S'ambara into the sea and rescued by her from the belly of a fish. When he heard (मुझ्बस्) this, he became greatly enraged, fought with S'ambara and killed (च्यापाइय) him. At that time Nârada came there and informed (आवय) him that he was Kâmahimself. He was burnt down (निय-वह) by S'iva, but was afterwards revived (जीवय) by him at the request of the gods, when Pârvatî, the daughter of Himálaya, was married (परिनी) by him.

Notes. (१) ऋते usually governs the Abl. but sometimes the Acc. also. (२) Construe तस्यां पुरि इत्तचक्षविद्वान् (हरिः) रथस्य शनै-र्यातं न विवेद । (३) धुरं धरित्र्याः—The yoke of the earth i. e. the responsibility of government. अनुभाव m.-Superior power. (४) चंडिका—The goddess Durga. (६) प्रणयनम्—Depositing of the sacred fire on the altar with recitation of Vedic hymns. (६) कृष्णा = द्रीपदी । (७) यत्र - हारावत्याम् । श्रारिणा - The god of love is called अनुद्रः (the bodiless), but in Dvaravati he lived i. .. manifested himself in his proper form. (८) सा = निशासरी ताडका। (९) यथागर्त-यथागतस्तथा। (१९) आशास्य n.-Blessing, what is worth hoping for. पुनरुक्तभूत adj.-Superfluous, (lit. becoming a repetition). अन्यत-प्रवातिरिक्तम्। (६२) This is said at the end of a battle when the darkness and tumult produced by missiles had ceased. (33) This describes the exploits of Vishnu in some of his incarnations. कल्पांतदुःस्था—The earth was losing its balance (and therefore sinking) at the end of the Kalpa i. s. the time of the Universal Deluge. (१४) आसनबन्धधीर:—Steady in sitting down i. e. sitting down steadily. Aggagag is the from of the Present and the Perfect participle: here it should be taken as the Perfect participle to corresspond with निषेद्रपी, &c. ताम = वसिष्ठधेन्स। अपृति:=हिलीप:। (१५) Vámana was one of the incarnations of Vishnu which preceded his incarnation as Rama. अतम्प:-Of which he had heard from the sage Vis'vâmitra. प्रयम्जनम्बादितानि

—The acts of his previous birth as Vámana. उत्मना:—Feeling a pleasurable excitement. Six years old-षड्वर्षः, षड्वर्षदेशीयः। Fishermen—धीवराः। Carefully—यत्नतः। At the instance of Nárada—नारदस्यानुशासनेन, उपदेशेन। When he attained youth—यौवनपद्धीं प्राप or आरुरोह।

LESSON XII.

82. The numerals from 1 to 19 have already been given and their declension and use treated in the F. S. Course, Lesson XXII. The numerals denoting 'tens' are:—

विंशति f. 20 षष्टि f. 60 विंशत f. 30 सप्ति f. 70 अशीति f. 80 पश्चारात् f. 50 नवित f. 90

By prefixing एक, द्वि, त्रि, चतुर, पश्च, घट, सप्त, अष्ट and नव to these, intermediate numerals (from 21-29, 31-39, &c.) are formed. द्वि, त्रि and अष्ट are changed to द्वा, त्रयस् and अष्टा before विश्वति and त्रिशत्; they remain unchanged before अशाित; before the rest the change is optional. Thus,

21	एकविंशति	36 षट्त्रिंशत्	64	चतुःषष्टि	92	द्विनवति ०ा	2
22	द्वार्विशति	37 सप्तर्त्रिशत्	66	षट्षष्टि		द्वानवति	
23	त्रयोविशति	38 अष्टात्रिशत्	68	अष्टपष्टि or	93	त्रिनवति ०	r
24	चतुर्विशति	39 नवत्रिशत्		अष्टाषाष्ट		त्रयोनवति	
25	पञ्चिविशाति	42 द्विचत्वारिंशत्	81	एकाशीत	94	चतुर्नवति	
26	षड्विंशति	or द्वाचत्वारिंशत्	82	द्यशीति	95	पञ्चनवति	
27	सप्तविंशति	43 त्रिचत्वारिंशत्	83	त्र्यशीति ।	96	षण्णवति	
28	अष्टाविश्वति	ा त्रयश्वत्वारिंशत्	84	चतुरशीति		सप्तनवति	ž
29	नवविंशति	44 चतुश्वत्वारिंशत्	85	पञ्चाशीति	98	अष्टनवति ०	r
	एकिश्विशत्	46 षट्चत्वारिंशत्	86	षडशीति		अष्टानवति	
	द्वात्रिशत्	48 अष्टचत्वारिंशत्	87	सप्ताशीति	99	नवनवित	
33	त्रयस्त्रिशत	ा अष्टाचत्वारिशत	88	अष्टाशीति	DIGE		

34 चतुर्स्त्रिशत् 62 दिषष्टि वर द्वाषाटि 89 नवाशीति 35 पञ्चत्रिशत् 63 त्रिषाष्टे वर त्रयःषाटि 91 एकनवति

The numerals 19, 29, 39, &c. may also be formed by prefixing एकोन or एकान or ऊन (= minus one) to the next numeral denoting a multiple of ten. Thus, नवविद्याति or एकोनिविद्यात् or एकान्निंशत् वा जनित्रंशत्=29.

- 83. The numerals from विश्वति to नवनवति are feminine nouns. Those of them that end in g are declined like affa f. and those ending in a are declined like gfta f. They are used in two ways:-(1) They may be in apposition to the noun of which they show the number, agreeing with it only in case, not in gender and number. In this use they are always in the singular. Thus, विशतिक्रीसणाः, त्रिशता धेनुभिः, षष्टघां दिनेषु, अशीतेर्घामेभ्यः, &c. (2) They may be joined to the noun in the Gen. case and may then be used in the dual and plural. In this case they are collective nouns. Thus, ब्राह्मणानां विश्वाति:-विश्वत्य:, &c.
- 84. The numerals after 99 are likewise all nouns, whether the words signifying them are simple or compound. They are formed from शत n. 100, सहस्र n. 1000, अयुत n. 10,000. &c. denoting the powers of ten.*

By using दि, त्रि, चतुर्, &c. as numeral adjectives to शत, सहस्र &c. or by prefixing them to ज्ञत, सहस्र, &c. so as to form a Dvigu compound, we get numerals denoting the multiples of शत, सहस्र, &c. E. g.

200 है शते वा दिशवम्

5,000 पश्च सहस्राणि or पश्चसहस्रम्

300 त्रीणि शतानि वा त्रिशतम्

6,000 षट् सहस्राणि or षट्सहस्रम् 400 चत्वारि शतानि or चतुःशतम् 10,000 दश सहस्राणि or दशसहस्रम्

=भयुतम्

One mode of forming the numbers intermediate between 100 and 200, 200 and 300, &c. is to compound স্থিক or বন্ধ (=more) with the numeral up to 99 and to use the compound as an adjective to शत, सहस्र, &c. ऊन (=minus) may similarly be compounded to get the same result. E. g.

120=विश्वत्यधिकं वा विश्वत्यत्तरं शतम वा शतं च विश्वतिश्र

195 = पञ्चनवस्यधिकं वर पञ्चनवस्युत्तरं शतम् वर पञ्चोनं विशतम् वर शतं च पश्चनवतिश्र

^{*} एकदराशतसहस्रायुत्तलक्षप्रयुतकोटयः क्रमशः। अर्बुद्मब्जं खर्वनिखर्य-महापद्मशङ्कवस्तस्मात् । जलधिश्चान्त्यं मध्यं परार्धमिति दशगुणोत्तराः संज्ञाः॥

Another mode of forming some of these intermediate numerals is given in Art. 86.*

85 The ordinals corresponding to the first ten numerals

 1st प्रथम or अग्रिम or आदिम
 5th पञ्चम (f o मी)

 (f o मा)
 6th पञ्च (f o ञ्ची)

 2nd दितीय (f o चा)
 7th सप्तम (f o भी)

 3rd द्वतीय (f o चा)
 8th अट्टम (f o भी)

 4th चतुर्थ (f o ची)
 9th नवम (f o भी)

 or द्वरीय (f o चा)
 10th द्वम (f o भी)

Note. The Nom. plural, of प्रथम (m.) is प्रथम er ब्याः; and दितीय and दतीय are declined like सर्व optionally in the Dat. Abl. Gen. and Loc. singulars.

The ordinals corresponding to the rest of the numerals are formed as follows:—

* In expressing large numbers, the digits are frequently mentioned in their order from right to left (अङ्कानां वामता गाति:), zero (0) being called जून्य n. The digits themselves form a Dvandva compound, which again is made a member of a Tatpurusha or a Bahuvrihi compound by joining it with नित्त pp. adj. or संख्या f. E. g. दिसमनवैकिता: पुरुषा:=1,972 persons; जियञ्चसमाष्ट्यून्यचतु:संख्याकानि दिनानि=4,08,753 days.

The digits in such cases are sometimes represented by names of objects popularly known to have the corresponding numbers. Thus,

1 expressed by মুনি, হৃ-রু, হ্লেব, &c. or their synonyms.

4	29	नुजा, पशा, गाम, ०००।	7)
3	,,	पुर, लोक, गुण, अग्नि, &c.	"
. 4	22	वेद, समुद्र, युग, &c,	23
Б	17	इषु, भूत, वायु, &c.	1)
6	29	रस, ऋतु, अङ्ग, &c,	",
7	,,	ऋषि, अन्ध, पर्वत, &c,	"
8	,,	वसु, दिग्गज, सर्प, ^{&} ं.	"

9 ,, निधि, रन्ध्र, मह, &c. 0 ,, अभ्र, सून्य, ख n .

(a) By dropping the final q of एकाइशन to नवदशन.

, , ति of विश्वति and its compounds.

and their compounds.

,, इ of the compounds only of पष्टि, सप्तति, अज्ञीति and नवति,

The final sq of all these ordinals is changed to \(\xi\) in the feminine.

(b) By adding तम (f. ॰मी) to all numerals except the first nineteen. The addition of तम to पष्टि, सप्ताति, अशीति, नवति, शत, सहस्र, &c. is the only way of forming ordinals from them. E. g.

15th पश्चद्श

74th चतुःसप्तत or चतुःसप्ततितम

20th विश or

86th षडशीत or षडशीतितम

विंशतितम

36th पर्त्रिश or पर्तिशत्तम 41st एकच्यारिश or एक-

100th शततम only 1,000th सहस्रतम only

चरवारिंशत्तम

50th पश्चादा or पश्चादात्तम 60th पष्टितम only 111th एकाइशाधिकशततम 211th एकाइशाधिकद्विशततम

- 86. The cardinal numbers from '111' to '159,' '211' to '259,' &c. may be formed by using the shorter ordinals (given in Art. 85, a) from 11th to 59th as adjectives to शत, दिशत &c. E. g. 112=दादशम् शतम्, 344=चतुथ्यवारिशं तिशतम्, &c. This rule applies to सहस्र also; thus, 1,041=एकच्यारिशं सहस्रम, &c.
- 87. Numerals compounded with गुज form adjectives denoting 'fold,' 'times,' &c. E.g. हिगुज=two-fold or double, चतुर्गुज=four-fold or quadruple, अष्टगुज=eight-fold, &c. They are compounded with भाग to denote a fraction, as त्रिभागः=हतीयो भागः= $\frac{1}{3}$; षड्भागः=षष्टो भागः= $\frac{1}{6}$; &c.
- 88. Collective numerals. The collective numerals corresponding to the numbers from 2 to 10 are:—

इय or दितय or दिक n. A collection of two त्रय or नितय or निक n. ,, three

चनुष्ट्य or चतुब्क n. A collection of	four
पश्चतय or पश्चक n. or पश्चत् f. ,,	five
षट्क n. , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	six
सप्तक ग.	seven
अष्टक n. ,,	eight
नवक गः	nine
dag_n or dag_n	ten

89. Numeral adverbs. The adverbs of definite frequency are formed by applying कृत्वस to all numerals except the first four, which have special forms corresponding to them. Thus,

सकृत् once पश्चकृत्वः five times द्धिः twice षट्कृत्वः six times त्रिः thrice हादशक्तत्वः twelve times

चतुः four times शतकृत्वः hundred times

The suffix ur is added to numerals to form adverbs expressing kinds, ways or parts, &c. Thus, vary in one way; faur or हेथा in two ways or 2 parts; त्रिधा or त्रेधा in three ways or 3 parts; चतुर्धा, पञ्चधा, षोढा or षडधा, अष्टधा, &c.

The suffix श्रम is added to numerals to express repetition.

Thus,

एकशः one at a time or one by one.

विश: two at a time or in twos.

बिना: three at a time or in

threes.

Also बहुदा: much or many at a time.

अल्प्श: a little or few at a time.

सर्वशः all at once.

EXERCISE XII.

पुरा प्रजापतेर्दक्षस्य दुहितरः षष्टिरासन् । स तासां त्रयोदश ऋदयपाय वही चरा धर्माय सप्तर्विशतिमिल्दवे च। चतस्रोऽरिष्टनेमी प्रतिजमाह। हे हे चेति षट कुशाश्वीअङ्गिरा बहुपुत्रश्च प्रतिजगृहः। कद्यपस्य त्रयोदशसु भार्यास्वदितेर्द्वादशा-दित्याः समजायन्त सुरभेरेकाद्श स्त्राश्च । दित्या ह्यौ पुत्रौ जज्ञाते दनीश्च शर्त पुत्रा बभूतुः । कद्वाः सहस्रं नागा जित्तरे विनतायाश्च द्वावेव पुत्रौ बभूवतुः। सप्तविश्वतिः सोमस्य पत्न्यो नक्षत्राख्यां जग्मुः । तासां चतुर्थ्यो रोहिण्यां स यथा बद्धभावस्तथान्यास षड्विंशतौ नासीत्। इशानां धर्मस्य पत्नीनां द्विती-व्यस्या अष्टी वसवः पुत्राः पश्चम्या दृादश भानवः षष्ट्या एकानपश्चाशदनिला दराम्याथ नयोदरा विश्वेदेवाः समभवर्। अरिष्टनेमिनः षोडशापत्यानि जित्तरे । नद्वपुत्रस्य चतन्नो विद्युतोऽजायन्त । क्षताश्वो देविषस्त्रयस्त्रिशतं पुत्रानजनयत्।

महाभूतानि पश्चेव षष्ठं च मन उच्यते। सप्तमी बुद्धिरित्याहः क्षेत्रज्ञः पुनरष्टमः ॥ १ वेव्या ग्रन्यस्य जगती द्वावशः परिवस्सरः। प्रनष्टिमेव नामापि न च रामो न जीवति ॥ २ बिधा त्रिधा चतुर्धा च तमेकमीप शत्रवः। पदयन्तः स्पर्धया सद्यः स्वयं पञ्चत्वमाययः॥ ३ ततः स भगवान् विश्वः समादिदयं नराधिपम् । मुष्यापैकेन पार्श्वन दिवसानेकविंशतिम् ॥ ४ अपूर्णमेकेन शतकत्पमः शतं कत्नामपविद्नमाप सः ॥ ५ पश्चप्रस्तेराप राज्ञ आसीरिपयो विशेषेण सुबाहुशत्रः। वध्चतुष्केअप यथैव शान्ता विया तनूजास्य तथैव सीता ॥ ६ सप्त व्यतीयुस्त्रगुणानि तस्य दिनानि दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य ॥ ७ दशरिमशतीपमसुति यशसा दिश्व दशस्वपि अतम्। दशपूर्वरथं यमाख्यया दशकण्ठारिगुरुं विदर्ब्धाः॥ ८ इत्थं क्षितीशो नवर्ति नवाधिकां महाक्रतनां महनीयशासनः। समारुरुश्वरिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ ९ त्रिःसप्तकृत्वो जगतीपतीनां हन्ता ग्रह्यस्य स जामदग्न्यः। वीर्यावध्तः स्म तदा विवेद प्रकर्षमाधारवर्शं गुणानाम् ॥ १०

Of the eighteen Parvans of Mahabharata, the twelfth is thebiggest. It contains three hundred and thirty-nine chapters, and fourteen thousand, seven hundred and thirty-two verses. The eighteenth is the shortest containing only five chapters, and two hundred and nine verses.

The Rigreda contains eight Ashtakas and each Ashtaka eight chapters. Thus there are sixty-four chapters in all. It is also divided into ten Mandalas. There are a little more than a thousand hymns, a little more than two thousand Vargas and a little more than ten thousand verses. At the beginning of the seventh Mandala, which is in the first chapter of the fifth Ashtaka, there are twenty-five verses addressed to Agni.

The year 1899th of the Christian Era corresponds to 1821st of S'áliváhana's and 4347th of Yudhishthira's.

A Lunar year has twelve months and about 356 days. Every third year has thirteen months. Each month contains about $29\frac{\pi}{2}$ days and each day twenty-four hours or sixty ghatikâs.

NOTE.: (३) There is a pun here on पञ्चल या which means 'to become five' or 'to be reduced to the five elements' (प्रिची, आप:, तेजः, वायु:, and आकाशः) i. e. to suffer death. स्पर्धेया &c. would therefore mean that owing to their rivalry they tried to become five-fold i. e. they suffered death. (६) सुवाहुशत्रः = रामः । (८) व्यारदिमशत०-दश रदिमशतानि यस्य सः = सहस्ररिदमः सुर्यः । व्यापूर्व-रथः-इशपूर्वः (दशशब्दपूर्वः) रथः (रथशब्दः) (क्रमे॰) =दश्वरथः। (९) सोपानपरम्परा-A series of steps. (२०) Construe त्रि:सप्तकत्वो जगतीपतीनां हन्ता गुरुः सः (प्रसिद्धः) जामदग्नयो यस्य (भीष्मस्य) वीयीवधतः सन्, तदा (पराभवकाले) गुणानां प्रकर्षे (शौर्यादीनामतिशयं) आधारवर्श (आश्रवाधीनं) विवेद स्म (स्म पार्प्रणे), स्वविद्यायाः स्वशिष्ये भीष्मे स्वस्मादपि प्रकर्षाधानदर्शनात । प्रकर्षमाधारवदां &c. - The excellence to which good qualities reach depends upon the person who possesses them. Biggest-महत्तम् । Shortest-लिघर । अष्टक m.-A book of the Rigveda. Divided- 1777 | A little more than a thousand— ईपर्धिकसहस्रम् । Hymns—स्क्तानि । A verse of the Rigveda-मृत्यु f., मन्त्र m. । Addressed to Agni-अमिदेवताकाः, अमिनधिकत्य प्रोक्ताः । Christian Era-ख्रिस्ताब्दः । Correspond-सम or समान adj. भू (with the Instr.). About 29 प्राय: सार्था नवविंशतिः। बहिका f .- A division of time equal to twenty-four minutes.

VOCABULARY X, XI and XII.

आरित f. The mother of the gods.

अनुज m. A younger brother. भनुभाव m. Majesty, dignity.

अन्योन्य pron. Each other, one another.

अपिबन्न adj. Free from impediments, unobstructed.

अपसर्प m. A spy.

अपेक्षा f. Want, desire, wish.

अप्रतिम adj. Unequalled, matchless.

अब्धि है m. An ocean.

अरुप m. Name of the charioteer of the sun.

अर्च् v. (अर्चित 1. P.) To honour, to worship.

अर्चि } f. A flame.

अवधूत pp. adj. Shaken, put down.

आकाङ्का f. Hope, desire.

आल्या f. Name, title. आतुर adj. Feeble, weak, sick. आत्रिप्रच m. The god Vishnu. आयार m. A support, a recep-

tacle.

आपगा f. A river.

आशास्य n. A blessing, a hope-आश्रमपद n. A hermitage.

इ vt. With अभि To approach.
,, ,, वि and अति vi. To
pass away.

বাহিন adj. Accustomed to, fit for. বছালিন adj. On the point of going.

उद्भाग n. Lifting up, saving. उत्मनस् adj. Excited. eager.

उपकल्पय (Caus. of कृष् with

उप) To prepare, to provide. उपचर्य adj. Fit to be served, worthy of being worshipped.

ऋते Indecl. Without (with a noun in the Abl.)

কল্ম m. A jar, a pot. কল্ম m. The period of the duration of the world after each creation.

कानन n. A forest. कुल n. A group, a troop.

ਜਿਸ pp. adj. Sent, placed.

क्षेत्रज्ञ m. The soul-खाण्डवप्रस्थ n. Name of a town,

गद् vt. or vi. (गहाति 1. P.) To speak, to prattle.

गरूड m. An eagle, the vehicle of Vishnu.

पटिका f. A measure of time equal to 24 minutes.

चिण्डिका f. The goddess Durgâ. चारु n. Agreeable or sweet words, flattery.

चि vt. With उद् To collect, to gather.

चेहित n. An action, a deed.

जगती f. The earth.

जयार्थिन् adj. Wishing to win, desirous of victory.

जानवान्य m. Paras'urama, the

जिल्हा f. The tongue. जीवन n. Life, living.

जैत्र adj. All-conquering.

तन्ज { m. (f. • जा) A son. तन्ज ताहर्य m. An eagle.

तिलोत्तमा f. Name of a heavenly nymph.

बस्त pp. adj. Frightened, afraide इस m. Name of a son of Brahman (m.)

रत f. The mother of demons (Dánavas).

वान n. Giving, gift. वासीनाव m. Slavery.

दिति f. The mother of demons (Daityas).

दिव्य adj. Heavenly, divine, beautiful.

विश्र vt. With वि and आ To order, to command.

दुःस्थ adj. Unstable, miserable. देवर्षि m. A divine sage. युत्ति f. Lustre, splendour. द्विजिह्न m. A serpent. धनद m. The god of wealth. धनुर्धर adj. An archer. धरित्री f. The earth. धा vt. With अनि To speak, to declare, to say.

declare, to say. धीवर m. (f. ०री) A fisherman. नक्षत्र n. A constellation.

नम् vi. With उद् To rise up, to go up high.

नाइ m. A sound, roar.

निवेदय (Caus. of विद् with नि)
To tell, to narrate (with a noun in the Dat.).
पण m. A wager, a bet.
पणबन्ध m. An agreement.
पत vi. With अभि vt. To fall

upon. पति m. A foot-soldier.

पद् vt. With ज To be reduced to, to go or attain to the state of, to submit oneself to परमेश्चिन m. The god Brahman. परम्परा f. A row, a series.

प्रस्पर pron. One another, each other.

परिवत्सर m. A year. पाटल adj. Pale red.

पाटित pp. adj. Out, torn.

The part of the body below the armpit, a side of the human body.

पावन adj. Holy, sacred.

रिपतामह m. The god Brahman.

पुनरुक्तभूत adj. Repeated, superfluous.

पुरस्तात् Indecl. In front.

पुलिन n. The sandy bank of a river.

प्रकर्ष m. Excellence.

प्रजापति m. A progenitor. The Creator.

प्रणयन n. Preparation of the sacred fire for sacrifice.

प्रतिल adj. Being or placed on the right.

प्रलोभन n. Allurement.

प्रसङ्ग m. Occasion. कथाप्रसङ्गेन In the course of conversation. प्रसृति f. A. child, an offspring.

पाणयात्रा f. Maintenance of life, subsistence.

भीद adj. Grown up, advanced in age.

ৰ্ন্য m. Position. Display. ৰলি m. Name of a demon who was crushed by Vishnu in his 5th incarnation.

बाज m. An arrow.

चुप् vi. (बुध्यते 4. A.) To awake. भृद्ध adj. anything eaten, food. भृद्य m. Birth, wordly existence भाव m. Affection, devotion.

The heart or mind. मक्तरध्वज m. The god of love.

मण्ड् vt. (मण्डयति-ते 10. U.) To adorn, to decorate.

मत्त adj. Intoxicated.

मदर्थ Indecl. For my sake.

मन्यु m. Grief, sorrow. Anger, wrath.

मय्ख m. A ray. महनीय adj. Praiseworthy. महाई adj. Costly, expensive. महीमुज् m. A king. मा vt. With निर To create, to build.

मागध m. (f. oधी) Belonging to the Magadhas (South Berar). नातिल m. The charioteer of Indra.

मिथा Indecl False. मुक्ति f. Release, freedom. मुच् एर. (मोचयति ते 10. U.) To liberate, to release. युक्छा f. An accident. यम् vt. With सम् To curb, to

restrain. यात n. Going, motion. यामबसी f. Night.

योषित् f. A woman. र्य m. Speed, impetuosity.

राइम m A ray.

रायव m. Ráma, a descendant of Raghu.

रुत m. A name of S'iva. Name of a group of gods eleven in number and regarded as manifestations of S'iva.

रोडिणी f. The fourth constellation (consisting of stars) considered to be the most favourite wife of the moon. लपुक्त pp. adj. Made light or base, disgraced.

लव m. A particle, a drop.

वरारोहा f. An elegant woman वसुधा f. The earth.

वाजिन m. A horse. वाह m. A horse. विमह m. Quarrel, hostility.

विद्युत f. Lightning.

विरोध m. Hostility, enmity. विवाद m. Dispute, quarrel.

विश्वदेव m. pl. Name of a class of deities ten in number. g et. With aft To surround.

हम्य vi. (च्यथते 1. A.) To be pained, to suffer pain.

ज्योमग m. A god. A bird.

शङ्का f. Fear, doubt.

शतकतु m. An epithet of Indra. शरीरिन adj. Embodied, having a body.

जासन n. Rule, order.

ग्रुटमन् m. Fire.

ग्रन्य adj. Devoid, destitute.

adj. Dark-coloured,

blue or black.

इयामीभूतpp.adj.Rendered dark. आ et. With प्रति To promise. adj. Consecrated. संस्कृत pp.

Refined, polished. संस्तर m. A bed, a mat. संस्तीर्ण pp. adj. Spread out. संज्ञा f. Name; title. सद vi. With म To become

bright or cloudless.

सदन n. A house.

सदाः Indecl. Instantly. सपरनी f. A co-wife, a rival wife. संपादित pp. adj. Accomplished. समाहरूख adj. Wishing or ready to ascend.

साधारणीभूत pp. adj. Become common.

सित adj. White.

सुख adj. Happy. सुधा f. Nectar.

er vi. With fa To run, to spread. स्पर्धा f. Rivalry.

स्फूट adj. Distinct, manifest. स्थन्दन m. A chariot.

killed by Râma.

garg m. Name of a demon

हम vi. With इप vt. To laugh at, to deride.

risopalate into Electric

ADDENDA.

quir m Namerel sedensen

Translate into English, name and fully dissolve the compounds in the following:—

कृतान्तकटकामलध्वजजरा स्फुटं लक्ष्यते पुरःसरगँदेर्भृशं प्रमथिता तनूः क्लाम्यति । सहाय इह मे कुतस्त्वदृपरः प्रभावाधिको न तारयसि चेद्धतोऽस्मि खलु कालपाशावशः॥

ERRATA.

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Page. Line.
              for ज्योतीिष read ज्योतीिष
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BRRATA.

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Declension of pronouns अस्मद्, युव्मद्, तद्, यद्, किस्, इदस्, एतद्, अदस्, सर्व, अन्य, &c., and the first 19 numerals.

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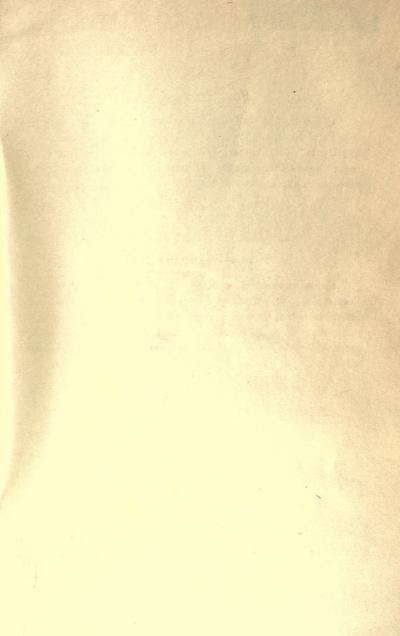
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